BUREAU OF APPLIED ECONOMICS, INC.
WASHINGTON

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING

1914-1919

A SUMMARY OF EXISTING DATA

WASHINGTON
1919

BUREAU OF APPLIED ECONOMICS, Inc.
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HUGH S. HANNA, Director
W. JETT LAUCK, Chairman Advisory Board

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PREFACE.

This bulletin is no more than a compilation, with some analysis, of the existing authoritative data on changes in cost of living since the beginning of the European War in July 1914. Inasmuch, however, as these data are at present scattered thru a large number of publications it is believed the assembling of them under a single cover, in summarized form, will be of service at the present time when there is so much demand for information on this subject.

The greater portion of the material here used is derived from publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the very good reason that that Bureau is the only organization which over a period of years has been collecting cost of living and price data on a comprehensive scale and in a scientific manner.

Addendum

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES, SEPTEMBER 1919

Since this bulletin went to press, the index numbers of Bradstreet and Dun for September 1919 and of the Annalist for the first two weeks of September 1919 have become available. These are of particular interest as indicating a decline in wholesale prices. The following table shows the above index numbers for September in comparison with June, July and August.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR 4 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1919.

(All figures have been computed on basis of data for 1913=100.)

Year and Month	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	
1919				
June	196	189	216	Average for Month.
July	205	193	218	Average for Month.
August	217	201	219	Average for Month.
September	212	198	206	Week ending September 6th.
			204	Week ending September 13th.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING

Chapter 1.

SUMMARY OF INCREASED COST OF LIVING, JULY 1914 TO AUGUST 1919.

1. A careful analysis of existing data indicates that the increased cost of living in the United States, by six month periods, from the beginning of the European War in July 1914 to June 1919 has been as indicated in the table below. The table presents figures for (1) the shipbuilding centers where industry was most stimulated, and population most congested, with a consequent tendency to price raising, (2) other cities, both large and small; and (3) the country as a whole. A detailed explanation of the manner in which the data presented were arrived at is given in the following pages.

TABLE 1.

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING SINCE JULY 1914.

	18 shipbuilding centers.	Other cities and towns.	Country as a whole (excluding agricultural communities)
Dec. 1914	2	2	2
June 1915	2	2	2
Dec. 1915	3	3	3
June 1916	9	9	9
Dec. 1916	17	17	17
June 1917	30	27	29
Dec. 1917	44	39	41
June 1918	60	53	56
Dec. 1918	76	67	72
June 1919	80	70	75
August 1919 (based on incomplete data)	....	....	78

Since June 1919 there are no figures of comparable accuracy with those of preceding dates. It seems clear, however, from the existing data that cost of living rose at least 3 points more by August. Thus the National Industrial Conference Board survey for July shows a rapid rise in July after a decline in the spring. Retail food prices of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show an increase of 3% on July 15 over June 15. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index shows a sharp rise in July over June. The Annalist wholesale food index figures (averaged for the month) show an increase of about 1 per cent for July over June and of one-half of one per cent for August over July. Bradstreet's index number shows an increase of 4.4 per cent on July 1 over June 1, and of 5.9 per cent on August 1 over July 1. Dun's index number of wholesale prices shows a similar result.

In view of these indications it would appear that the general cost of living increased approximately 3 percentage points in August as

compared with June. On the other hand it is of interest to note the Annalist wholesale food index number showed a decline in the latter weeks of August and the first week of September.

Data upon which above estimates are based.

2. The determination of changes in the cost of living, to be at all accurate, must be based upon the retail costs of the various items entering into the ordinary family budget, weighted according to the importance of such items in the budget. This includes house rent, sickness expenses, amusements, and other more or less intangible things, as well as actual commodities such as food and clothing. For this reason prices of commodities as the term is usually used, whether wholesale or retail, do not constitute a complete index of cost of living. Thus prices of food, fuel and clothing may go up 100 per cent, but if rent and sundries (which take about one-third of the average family's income) advance, say, only 10 per cent, the real increase in cost of living will be less than 70 per cent.

3. Retail prices of food offer a good guide to changing living costs, but cannot be taken as conclusive as food is only one item, altho an important one, in the family budget.

4. Wholesale prices offer a very unsatisfactory guide to living costs. Experience has shown that during a period of rapidly rising prices, such as has ocurred during the past five years, wholesale prices tend to increase considerably more rapidly than retail prices. There are two evident reasons for this: first, the retailer often buys on contract for future delivery and, second, the retailer is often unable to shift the increased wholesale cost immediately to the consumer. Thus, in a period of increasing costs, retail prices, and it is at retail that the average consumer buys, tend to lag behind wholesale prices. Ultimately retail prices will show somewhat the same total increase as wholesale prices will but, on any particular date, in a period of generally increasing prices, wholesale prices may be several points in advance of retail prices.

Moreover the existing data regarding wholesale price movements are not entirely satisfactory. There are five well known index numbers of such prices---Bradstreet's, Dun's, the Annalist's, Gibson's and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, (See Chapter 6 for these index numbers in full). These are based on different groupings of commodities and are by no means identical in their results.

5. Comprehensive studies of cost of living, of the character mentioned in Section 2, are only two in number: (1) Cost of Living Survey of 18 Shipbuilding Centers from December 1914 to June 1919, made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and supplemented by a country wide cost of living survey, covering similar surveys for (a) thirteen other large non-shipbuilding centers from December 1917 to June 1919, and (b) sixty-six additional cities, mostly of smaller size, from December 1917 to December 1918, and (2), Cost of Living Survey of the National

Industrial Conference Board, (See Chapter 2 for details of these surveys).

In the Bureau of Labor Statistics' surveys, detailed expenditures over a year's time were obtained from several hundred families in each community. From these were determined the relative importance of each article in the list of expenditures. The local retail prices were then obtained and weighted according to their importance in the budget, for December of each of the years, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and for June 1919.

In the cost of living survey of the United States Industrial Conference Board the prices obtained were similarly weighted, the results of previous investigations being used for this purpose. In obtaining prices, the Board used the retail food prices published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For other items it obtained prices direct from the localities, mostly by correspondence. Its original investigations covered the months of July 1914, June and November 1918, and March and July 1919.

6. The making of cost of living surveys, such as those just listed is very laborious. It means collecting prices of food, clothing, house furnishings, house rents, etc. from a large number of dealers in a large number of localities. As a result, such price collecting has only been done at considerable intervals and for a more or less limited number of communities. Thus there is no complete series of figures showing changes in cost of living for all communities and at short intervals. Therefore, in attempting to arrive at a complete series of figures showing changes in cost of living during the period, July 1914 to date, the best that can be done is to combine and analyze the existing data and to seek to reconcile conflicting findings and fill in lacking data as well as possible.

7. The paramount difficulty is that, during the past few years, there has been considerable lack of uniformity in the increasing cost of living in different cities and different sections. From 1914 to date, every community of which there is record shows a very substantial increase, but the percentages were by no means the same. Thus, from December 1914 to June 1919 the increase in the 18 shipbuilding centers varied from 65 per cent in Los Angeles, California, to 87 per cent in Norfolk, Virginia.

This fact explains in some part the different results obtained by different investigations. Thus, not infrequently the statement is made that the cost of living has increased 100 per cent since the war began. This may well be true for certain communities or certain groups of families; while for other communities and other groups of families the increase may have been very much less.

Because of these wide variations between communities, it might very well be contended that each community, or at least each group of similar communities must be dealt with separately and that no average for the country as a whole can be derived which is not a mere abstraction.

This is, in strict logic, perfectly true, and for certain purposes, such as local wage adjustments, cost of living data may be completely satisfactory only when they are based on investigations in the particular locality. Nevertheless for other purposes, such as wage adjustments on a national basis, there is imperative need of, and much practical usefulness in so combining the local experience as to produce an average for the country as a whole. But, just because such an average is a combination of greatly varying elements, it is highly important that the basic data be thoroughly representative, that, in other words, original data be obtained from a large number of communities of diverse character.

The Increase in Cost of Living from July 1914 *to December* 1914.

8. No precise information exists regarding this period, the Bureau of Labor statistics' comprehensive studies not beginning until December 1914, and the National Industrial Conference Board's study jumping (as far as regards original investigations) from July 1914 to June 1919.

The available information, therefore, is limited to retail food prices of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (see Chapter 4) and the wholesale price index numbers of Bradstreet, Dun, etc. (See Chapter 6). These show that from July to December 1914 retail food prices increased 3 per cent, and wholesale prices of all commodities, according to Bradstreet and Dun, increased 4 per cent, while Gibson's index numbers give an increase of 7 per cent, the Annalist an increase of only 1 per cent and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' index shows a decrease. In view of this evidence, and giving chief weight to the food prices, it appears that the increase in cost of living from July to December 1914 did not exceed 3 per cent, and was probably less, inasmuch as rent and several other items in the family budget probably did not increase at all during this period. Therefore, a liberal estimate of increase in cost of living between these two dates would be 2 per cent, and this figure has been accepted in the present study.

The Increase in Living Cost from July 1914 *to July* 1919.

9. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' study for 18 shipbuilding centers shows an increase in cost of living for these cities of 77 per cent from December 1914 to June 1919. (See Chapter 2.). As there was approximately a two per cent increase from July to December 1914 (as computed in the preceding paragraph) this would mean a total increase of about 80 per cent from July 1914 to June 1919. The National Industrial Conference Board's study shows an increase of 71 per cent from July 1914 to July 1, 1919. An analysis of these two findings indicates they are not as far apart as they might seem at first sight.

Of the two studies, that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was unquestionably done with the greater thoroughness and accuracy. This particular study of the Bureau's, however, covered only shipbuilding

centers, where all the evidence points to the fact that the price increases, owing to extraordinary industrial activity and population congestion, were greater than in other communities. The Board's study covered most of the shipbuilding cities but in addition included a number of smaller and industrially less active cities where price and rent increases were, on the whole, probably less marked. This in itself would tend to make the average arrived at by the Conference Board's study for the whole country (namely 71 per cent from July 1914 to July 1919) less than the average of the 18 shipbuilding centers (namely 80 per cent for substantially the same period).

10. Supporting evidence on this point may be derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' two supplementary cost of living surveys for other than shipbuilding cities---namely, for 13 large cities from December 1917 to June 1919, and for 66 cities, mostly of smaller size, from December 1917 to December 1918. The periods covered by these supplementary studies were too short to permit of direct conclusions regarding the course of cost of living figures for these two groups of cities during the 5 years covered by the shipbuilding study and the Conference Board's study. The data, however, are sufficient not only to indicate that the increase in the cost of living in the shipbuilding centers was greater than in the two other groups of cities but also to indicate, with some precision, the degree in which it was greater. This is brought out in the following table which compares the results of the two supplementary studies with the results of the original survey of the 18 shipbuilding centers for the limited period for which they are comparable.

	Per Cent Increase over December 1917.	
	Dec. 1918	June 1919
(1) 18 shipbuilding cities	22	25
(2) 13 other large cities	19	22
(3) 66 additional cities	18	..

Two points are to be noted in this table:

First, that from December 1917 to December 1918 the rapidity of increase in cost of living was but little greater in group 2 (the 13 large cities, not shipbuilding centers) than in group 3, which covered 66 additional cities, most of which are of smaller size---the full percentages being 18.59 and 18.14 respectively. Either of these groups may therefore be taken as fairly representative of conditions in the country outside the shipbuilding centers.

Second, that in the shipbuilding centers the increase in cost of living for the period shown was more rapid than in the other towns and cities. Thus commodities which, in December 1917, cost $100, would cost in December 1918, about $122 in the shipbuilding centers and only $118

to $119 in other cities and towns; and in June 1919 would cost about $125 in the shipbuilding centers and only about $122 in other cities and towns. This indicates a rapidity of increase in the shipbuilding centers greater by about 12 per cent than in other communities.

On the other hand, as the great stimulus to shipbuilding did not begin until 1917 it may be assumed that prior to 1917 the increase in living cost was no greater in the actual or potential shipbuilding communities than in other communities. Assuming, therefore, that up to the end of 1916 increases in living costs were the same in both groups of communities and that thereafter the increase was 12 per cent greater in shipbuilding centers, it would appear that from Dec. 1914 to July 1919 the total increase in cost of living in non-shipbuilding communities was approximately 70 per cent as against 80 per cent for the shipbuilding centers. The same method, of course, can be applied to the intervening years.

11. Thus are developed two series of cost of living increase figures based on the investigations of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, one applying only to shipbuilding centers, and the other, lower by 12 per cent, applying to other urban communities. (For the strictly agricultural communities there is no information available).

12. A further step may be made by combining the two series of figures thus developed in order to obtain an average for the country as a whole. Inasmuch as the 18 shipbuilding centers here dealt with contain almost one-half the urban population of the United States, a flat average of the two sets of figures would produce the desired figure. This combination is made in the following table, which shows

1. Index numbers of cost of living in shipbuilding centres, with the base changed from Decemher 1914 to July 1914 on the assumption of a two per cent increase between these dates, as explained in Section 8 above.
2. Index numbers for other cities and towns, on the assumption that cost of living therein increased 12 per cent less rapidly than in shipbuilding communities.
3. A combined average of the two columns.

TABLE 2.

	18 shipbuilding centers (Base changed to July 1914)	Other cities and towns (On assumption of prices therin having increased since 1916 12 per cent less rapidly than shipbuilding centers).	United States (A mean between columns 1 and 2)
July 1914	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dec. 1914	102.0	102.0	102.0
Dec. 1915	102.5	102.5	102.5
Dec. 1916	117.1	117.1	117.1
Dec. 1917	143.9	138.6	141.2
Dec. 1918	176.0	166.9	171.5
June 1919	180.0	170.4	175.2

13. The figure of 75 per cent increase in living cost from July 1914 to June 1919 thus arrived at is four points higher than the figure arrived

at by the National Industrial Conference Board—71 per cent from July 1914 to July 1919. It is believed that the former figure is the more nearly representative of conditions in the country as a whole. The study made by the National Industrial Conference Board was carefully done, but (with the exception ot food prices) most of the prices and rent data was gathered solely by correspondence with clothing stores, real estate dealers, etc. and it is believed that any error resulting from this method of collecting data would be on the side of unduly conservative quotations.

Estimates of Increases, by Half Yearly Periods, 1914 to 1919.

14.. The above computations, based solely on the investigations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, cover, prior to 1919, the single month of December. For intermediate months, no such precise information exists and an attempt to fill such gaps must be by way of estimate and interpolation. The simplest method of estimating is to assume that the increase from one known month to another is at a uniform monthly rate; thus, if the increase between December of one year and December of another is 12, to assume that there was a uniform increase of 1 point each month, which would make the increase up to June 6 per cent. This method is of course not strictly accurate, as increasing prices may proceed by "jumps", with a tendency toward a "sag" in the summer months, altho in the past few years of extraordinary price changes even this usual summer "sag" has not occurred at all regularly.

15.. In the table below, this method is applied for a selected month-June - of each year. The results are given in column one, which repeats the estimated index numbers of cost of living for the United States as a whole for the months covered by the original investigation of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. As a means of checking these figures, the data of the National Industrial Conference Board are presented in column 2 and the retail food price index numbers in Column 3. These two sets of figures seem to corroborate the estimates as made. Further corroboration is supplied by the wholesale price index numbers which, for reasons pointed out in Section 4 above, can only be used as evidence regarding price *movements* and cannot be accepted as showing the *amount* of change in the cost of living.

TABLE 3.

INDEX NUMBERS OF INCREASED LIVING COSTS FOR UNITED STATES, JULY 1914 to JULY 1919.

(Based on data of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

	Estimated index numbers. Based on surveys made by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Data of National Industrial Conference Board	Retail Food Prices (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)
July 1914	100	100	100
Dec. 1914	102	...	103
June 1915	102	101	98
Dec. 1915	103	...	103
June 1916	109	109	110
Dec. 1916	117	...	124
June 1917	129	132	149
Dec. 1917	141	...	154
June 1918	156	152	159
Dec. 1918	172	...	183
June 1919	175	...	180
July 1919	...	171	186

The percentage change between the estimated index numbers for any two months in the above table can be found by dividing the difference between the two numbers by the lower number. The following show such percentages for selected periods:

Dec. 1914 over July 1914	2	per	cent
Dec. 1915 over July 1914	3	"	"
Dec. 1917 over July 1914	41	"	"
Dec. 1917 over Dec. 1915	38	"	"
June 1919 over July 1914	75	"	"
June 1919 over Dec. 1915	70	"	"
June 1919 over Dec. 1917	24	"	"
June 1919 over June 1918	12	"	"

Chapter 2.

GENERAL SURVEYS OF CHANGING COST OF LIVING.

The only studies of changes in the general cost of living, as distinguished from price changes of particular items in the family budget, are those made (1) by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and (2) by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Cost of Living Surveys of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1. The most comprehensive study of changing cost of living during the war period is that of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 18 shipbuilding centers. The study originated as a result of the demand of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation for authoritative data on changing living costs, as a basis for periodic adjustment of wages in the shipyards. For this reason the study was limited to distinctly shipbuilding centers. The 18 cities covered are Portland, Maine; Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Savannah; Jacksonville; Mobile; Houston; Chicago; Detroit; Cleveland; Buffalo; Portland, Oregon; Seattle; Los Angales; and San Francisco.

This study was based entirely upon original investigations by agents of the Bureau. Detailed family schedules were gathered from several hundred families in each city and from these was obtained the information regarding quantities of each article purchased necessary for a proper weighting of the various items of the budget. Thereupon price data for each of these items were obtained for December of each year from 1914 to 1918 and for June 1919. The resulting tabulations give a properly weighted and accurate measure of changing cost of living in each of these important centers over the period December 1914 to June 1919.

Supplementing this basic study the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a general cost of living survey covering (1) 13 large cities, not shipbuilding centers, for December 1917, December 1918 and June 1919; and (2) 66 other cities, mostly of smaller size, for December 1917 and December 1918. These two studies cover a much shorter period than that of the 18 shipbuilding centers, but are very valuable as they make possible a means of comparing the increased living cost in highly active industrial cities with that in other cities where industry was not so much stimulated by the war.

A fairly detailed summary of each of these three surveys is given in the following sections.

A. Survey of 18 *Shipbuilding Centers, December* 1914 *to July* 1919.

This survey, as noted above, was undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics specifically for the use of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and for that reason was limited to shipbuilding centers. It covered 18 large cities of wide geographical distribution and containing between fifteen and twenty million people.

The following tables show the percentage increase in cost of living for December of each year form 1914 to 1918, and for June 1919, as developed in this survey. The first table (Table 4) gives the total per cent increases for each city and by years, for all items combined. The second table (Table 5) gives, for each city, the per cent increases from December 1914 to June 1919 by principal expenditure groups.

TABLE 4.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN 18 SHIPBUILDING CENTERS FROM DECEMBER 1914 TO DECEMBER 1915,1916,1917,AND 1918, AND TO JUNE 1919.

(Compiled from data published in the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Cities.	Percentage of increase from December 1914 to-				
	December 1915	December 1916	December 1917	December 1918	June 1919
Portland, Me.	* .42	13.83	37.96	72.23	74.25
Boston, Mass.	1.57	15.72	38.13	70.60	72.78
New York, N. Y.	1.97	14.91	44.68	77.28	79.22
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.19	14.65	43.81	73.86	76.21
Baltimore, Md.	*1.37	18.51	51.27	84.68	83.99
Norfolk, Va.	.61	14.73	45.15	80.73	87.05
Savannah, Ga.	* .21	14.59	42.48	74.98	79.76
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.27	14.66	41.63	71.52	77.48
Mobile, Ala.	* .40	13.82	43.16	71.37	76.64
Houston, Tex.	* .29	16.41	44.89	75.67	80.22
Chicago, Ill.	3.01	19.51	41.78	72.16	74.47
Detroit, Mich.	3.51	22.25	49.85	78.03	84.36
Cleveland, Ohio	1.42	19.10	42.93	71.36	77.23
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.53	24.38	51.13	80.91	84.23
Portland, Ore.	* 3.05	6.14	31.23	64.24	69.16
Seattle, Wash.	* 1.02	7.40	31.08	69.87	74.01
Los Angeles, Calif.	* 1.93	7.68	28.85	58.03	64.07
San Francisco & Oakland	* 1.66	8.30	28.63	57.77	65.58
Average (unweighted)	.43	14.81	41.04	72.52	76.76

*Decrease.

TABLE 5.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN 18 SHIPBUILDING CENTERS FROM DECEMBER 1914 TO JUNE 1919, BY PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE GROUPS.

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and light	Furniture and furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
Portland, Me.	80.62	103.79	5.74	58.38	126.41	72.11	74.25
Boston	67.93	137.88	5.12	54.98	153.71	64.84	72.88
New York	75.32	151.60	13.38	45.40	136.57	75.11	79.22
Philadelphia	75.52	135.91	11.30	43.27	117.78	71.24	76.21
Baltimore	91.05	128.87	16.77	37.07	134.61	82.75	83.99
Norfolk	89.83	104.78	46.52	69.68	110.71	83.68	87.05
Savannah	74.17	146.25	10.22	35.49	136.50	71.22	79.76
Jacksonville	74.17	139.76	9.70	49.22	139.97	65.89	77.48
Mobile	83.63	93.99	11.86	66.62	113.92	75.28	76.64
Chicago	73.29	157.07	8.04	35.65	126.94	61.70	74.74
Detroit	86.40	125.20	45.23	47.57	129.31	80.26	84.36
Cleveland	79.65	125.17	21.83	47.88	116.98	74.69	77.23
Buffalo	82.87	140.74	28.04	51.89	118.06	78.70	84.23
Houston	85.65	134.80	1.89	37.59	144.47	72.31	80.22
Portland, Oregon	67.05	115.46	20.14	31.27	112.09	62.30	69.16
Seattle	69.30	110.21	51.45	51.80	154.42	71.41	74.01
Los Angeles	60.74	123.26	8.71	18.60	134.18	59.11	65.07
San Francisco & Oakland	63.34	134.64	*3.48	28.92	116.56	60.95	65.58
Average (unweighted)	76.70	128.30	17.36	45.07	129.62	71.31	76.76

*Decrease.

B. Survey of 13 *Large Non-shipbuilding Cities, December* 1918 *to June* 1919.

The cities covered by this survey are for the most part large inland cities. Industry in many of them was greatly stimulated by the war but in few if any cases did they experience the heavy labor influx and housing congestion experienced by the shipbuilding centres. The first of the two following tables (Table 6) gives for each city, the percentage increase in cost of living from December 1917 to December 1918 and to June 1919 for all items combined. The second table (Table 7) gives, for each city, the per cent increases from December 1917 to June 1919 by principal expenditure groups.

TABLE 6.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 LARGE NON-SHIPBUILDING CENTERS FROM DECEMBER 1917 TO JUNE 1919.

(Compiled from data published in the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

CITIES.	Per Cent Increase from December 1917 to	
	December 1918	June 1919
Atlanta, Ga.	19.68	23.27
Birmingham, Ala.	16.98	19.78
Cincinnati, Ohio	17.27	21.05
Denver, Colo.	20.72	25.33
Indianapolis, Ind.	19.06	21.12
Kansas City, Mo.	19.62	20.57
Memphis, Tenn.	18.33	23.25
Minneapolis, Minn.	15.80	18.75
New Orleans, La.	17.90	20.73
Pittsburgh, Pa.	19.82	21.82
Richmond, Va.	17.88	20.60
St. Louis, Mo.	16.69	17.85
Scranton, Pa.	21.89	25.03
Average (unweighted)	18.59	22.24

TABLE 7.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 NON-SHIPBUILDING CENTERS FROM DECEMBER 1917 TO JUNE 1919, BY PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE GROUPS.

CITIES.	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and light	Furniture and furnishings	Miscellaneous	All items
Atlanta, Ga.	17.98	40.69	14.46	17.91	30.07	21.51	23.27
Birmingham, Ala.	18.26	29.84	12.84	31.85	20.18	16.28	19.78
Cincinnati, Ohio.	18.06	48.34	.81	5.56	30.52	21.80	21.05
Denver, Colo.	20.70	53.22	21.80	8.38	31.28	17.70	35.33
Indianapolis, Ind.	16.36	40.14	2.62	16.66	24.83	26.82	21.12
Kansas City, Mo.	15.11	44.75	6.74	9.62	37.91	20.83	20.57
Memphis, Tenn.	22.69	38.33	8.19	23.43	30.65	20.94	23.25
Minne olis, Minn	21.44	40.14	2.01	13.41	23.55	15.90	18.75
New Orleans, La.	17.40	48.83	.05	20.76	29.95	17.54	20.73
Pittsburgh, Pa.	16.18	45.27	13.52	9.37	34.11	16.73	21.82
Richmond, Va.	20.63	42.29	3.63	11.40	28.64	13.52	20.60
St. Lousi, Mo.	16.06	39.30	3.78	3.67	32.47	15.71	17.85
Scranton, Pa.	18.07	49.56	6.23	25.72	35.59	24.90	25.03
Average (unweighted)	18.38	43.13	7.13	15.21	29.98	19.24	21.47

C. Survey of 66 *Other Cities, December* 1917 *to December* 1918.

The cities covered by this survey were, on the whole, the smaller cities of the country, and the results obtained may therefore be taken as fairly

representative of cost of living changes in such places. Unfortunately the published data for these cities cover only a single year, December 1917 to December 1918. The foollwing table (Table 8) shows for each of these cities the per cent of increase for December 1918 over December 1917, for each of the principal groups of items.

TABLE 8.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN 66 CITIES FROM DECEMBER 1917 TO DECEMBER 1918, BY PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE GROUPS.

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and light	Furniture and furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
Astoria	18.07	40.10	14.94	13.93	16.15	9.49	19.67
Bakersfield	15.51	53.32	.80	18.82	29.22	12.88	19.28
Bisbee	11.53	39.56	.38	2.96	19.33	7.77	13.63
Brazil	10.93	33.73	2.49	2.82	32.69	16.25	16.25
Bridgeport	28.25	29.90	9.73	21.43	20.76	17.17	22.58
Butte	12.84	36.07	.97a	9.38	26.98	12.51	14.95
Calumet	11.35	34.93	.75	5.99	19.17	15.95	15.95
Chambersburg	14.54	31.19	3.51	17.72	30.94	18.37	18.37
Charleston, W. Va	11.40	41.08	6.74	32.85	21.03	14.61	17.84
Charleston, S. C	21.99	46.05	5.65	32.29	27.06	12.77	22.51
Charlotte	14.78	29.81	4.92	4.38	35.25	13.12	16.39
Chippewa Falls	11.48	23.86	5.43a	14.57	14.88	15.26	12.50
Columbus	18.73	28.06	7.63	7.89	21.75	17.99	17.99
Corsicana	17.85	38.77	2.08	11.65	23.92	19.94	19.94
Dallas	19.27	38.40	6.06	7.69	17.32	20.14	20.14
Cripple Creek	11.19	42.18	15.95a	6.33	21.01	14.85	14.85
Danville	6.45	50.84	3.42	6.74	41.59	9.08	16.17
Davenport	17.88	40.58	4.15	5.90	36.62	20.55	20.55
Des Moines	8.60	38.51	4.53	8.40	31.40	15.21	15 61
Dover	16.35	38.99	10.97	19.81	28.69	15.92	20.70
Duluth	17.25	33.11	.97	13.77	28.50	18.16	18.16
El Paso	16.36	37.71	1.21a	9.58	28.53	6.85	14.53
East St. Louis	18.00	38.66	4.13	1.47	25.13	14.25	18.41
Eureka	10.06	38.57	1.13	13.11	32.68	17.13	17.13
Evansville	15.10	36.57	5.12	2.38	32.01	18.56	18.56
Everett	18.54	32.51	20.20	19.89	27.47	22.63	22.63
Fall River	20.83	44.44	.02	19.76	25.23	23.09	23.09
Fort Wayne	11.98	31.85	1.83	15.29	30.51	15.63	15.63
Fredericksburg	6.05	26.38	6.83	31.07	35.79	12.97	14.79
Grand Island	15.59	41.07	5.14	5.73	30.42	18.85	19.52
Grand Rapids	15.45	31.50	1.08	17.18	29.06	16.81	16.81
Green Bay	17.37	37.54	6.72	17.21	31.03	21.18	21.18
Huntsville	17.25	30.33	.45	4.92	26.26	11.01	16.67
Johnstown	9.33	28.23	2.28	22.12	23.90	10.16	13.31
Kansas City, Kans	17.59	52.21	2.05	12.03	40.15	22.62	22.62
Knoxville	11.67	34.28	8.84	8.58	34.33	17.91	17.91
Lawrence	16.47	40.05	4.40	18.84	25.84	20.41	20.41
Little Rock	16.35	33.28	16.31	16.25	32.98	20.96	20.96
Louisville	16.34	42.23	1.24	9.84	29.44	11.90	18.01
Manchester	20.38	36.96	b	9.13	18.21	19.48	19.48
Meridian	11.88	34.87	6.46	17.45	26.75	11.24	16.12
Milwaukee	19.28	35.45	4.89	19.54	20.88	13.74	19.14
Moline	21.80	36.19	7.37	2.88	39.78	22.14	22.14
Newark	19.55	33.30	7.74	19.10	26.65	20.62	20.62
New Bern	8.83	36.37	1.28	3.79	39.85	16.83	16.83
Oklahoma City	14.86	44.92	20.72	5.33	28.68	14.03	20.90
Omaha	19.20	31.65	3.47	14.63	26.02	10.62	16.96
Pana	9.51	39.98	.48a	1.22a	41.97	17.77	17.77
Pueblo	25.84	49.41	8.13	11.70	29.80	26.75	26.75
Providenee	19.71	28.72	1.76	18.69	25.14	14.84	18.33
Roanoke	8.50	27.91	6.09	1.51	22.71	13.46	13.46
Rock Island	23.99	30.39	6.27	7.30	31.32	20.86	20.86
Rutland	13.82	38.47	.13	24.27	28.07	18.23	18.23
Sacramento	16.79	43.11	2.47	2.92a	33.85	19.72	19.72
Salt Lake City	18.20	43.92	2.78	9.71	31.68	12.22	19.39
St. Paul	21.83	31.17	4.04	13.29	30.59	19.69	19.69
Spokane	16.23	40.72	3.25	4.43	21.55	19.01	19.01
Steubensville	7.87	35.38	1.18	.26	36.62	12.22	14.09
Syraeuse	11.91	33.61	6.82	19.95	26.56	16.85	16.85
Trenton	8.42	32.99	4.98	21.82	24.26	18.04	15.76
Trinidad	9.54	48.24	2.70	10.72	36.50	11.25	17.36
Virginia	6.64	28.13	12.04	17.18	24.09	17.15	15.15
Westfield	6.94	34.54	.92	19.08	29.51	14.27	14.42
Wilmington	5.94	36.59	9.17	25.58	21.43	16.30	16.30
Wichita	15.24	43.68	12.66	12.87	29.08	15.37	20.11
Winston-Salem	5.21	36.67	3.48	10.71	33.64	17.36	15.34
Average (unweighted)	14.75	36.97	4.53	12.54	28.34	16.23	18.14

a Decrease.
b No Change.

2. Cost of Living Study of National Industrial Conference Board.

Other than the surveys made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics the only important study of changes in the general cost of living during the war is that made by the National Industrial Conference Board. This study covers the period from July 1914 to July 1919, and is based on original investigations except that in the matter of retail food prices the price data of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have been accepted.

The results of this continuing study of the Board have been published in a series of reports. The data were summarized, up to March 1919, In ResearchReport No. 17 of that Board (p. 29). The following table reproduces that summary, with the addition of data for July 1919, taken from the "Advance Report of the National Industrial Conference Board on Changes in Cost of Living, July 1914 - July 1919," issued by the Board in July.

TABLE 9.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE INCREASES IN THE COST OF LIVING BETWEEN JULY 1914 AND THE MIDDLE OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1915, 1916, AND 1917, AND AT SPECIFIED DATES IN 1918 AND 1919.a

Budget Items	Percentage of total expenditures	Percentage of increase above 1914 prices.						
		1915	1916	1917	1918		1919	
					June	Nov.	March	July
All Items	100.0	.5	8.7	31.7	52.3	65.9	61.3	70.8
Food	43.1	b	11	46	62	83	75	85
Shelter	17.7	b	1.5	5	15	20	22	28
Clothing	13.2	3	20	43	77	93	81	100
Fuel, heat and light	5.6	2	5	33	45	55	57	57
Sundries	20.4	b	4	17	50	55	55	63

a. Averages that are underscored for 1915, 1916 and 1917 are, with the exception of food, estimated from the best available data.
b. No Change.

The "Advance Summary" here referred to constitutes such a good brief explanation of the methods followed by the National Industrial Conference Board in obtaining and interpreting its price data that it is reproduced here in full.

Changes in the Cost of Living July 1914 --- July 1919. Advance Summary.

(Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Boston, Mass.)

The cost of living for American wage-earners was 71% higher in July, 1919, than at the outbreak of the world war in July, 1914, according to a preliminary statement issued by the National Industrial Conferenec Board based on a careful survey of conditions the country over. This represents an advance of 6% since March, 1919, and of 12% since June, 1918. The increase of 71% to July, 1919 makes the highest point yet

reached and compares with an increase of 61.3% to March, 1919; of 65.9% to November, 1918, and of 52.3% to June, 1918.

The total increase for the five-year period since the beginning of the war in the average cost of each of the principal items entering into the family budget was:

All items	70.8%
Food	85%
Shelter	28%
Clothing	100%
Fuel, heat, and light	57%
Sundries	63%

Increases since last March were as follows:

All items	5.9%
Food	5.7%
Shelter	4.9%
Clothing	10.5%
Fuel, heat, and light	No change
Sundries	5%

In combining these separate items to obtain the increase in the budget as a whole, account has been taken of the fact that approximately 43% of the income of the average wage-earner's family is spent for food; 18% for shelter; 13% for clothing; 6% for fuel, heat and light; and 20% for sundries. This distribution is based on studies of the expenditures of a large number of families made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and other authoritative government and private agencies. The method of computing the change in the cost of living on the basis of the increases found for the separate items by the National Industrial Conference Board is shown below:

Budget items	Relative importance in family budget	Increase in cost between July 1914, and July, 1919	Increase as related to total budget
All items	100.0%		70.8%
Food	43.1%	85%a	36.6%
Shelter	17.7%	28%	5.0%
Clothing	13.2%	100%	13.2%
Fuel, heat, and light	5.6%	57%	3.2%
Sundries	20.4%	63%	12.8%

aBased on an increase of 84% up to June 15, 1919, asreported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The allocation of expenditures for the different budget items usually varies so little among the families of wage-earners that with any reasonable distribution there would be but slight deviation from the average increase of 71% since 1914. This figure is, therefore, broadly representative of conditions the country over. But it should be emphasized that special local, racial, or other circumstances may at times make necessary some revision to adapt this estimate to meet specific conditions. This is especially true of rents, since changes in this item have at times

differed considerably in separate communities. With the data given, however, such necessary adjustments may be readily computed.

Estimates of changes in the cost of living made by the Board on the basis of retail prices and expenditures for the separate budget items by average families must not be confused with changes in wholesale price index numbers such as Bradstreet's, Dun's, or those of the New York Times *Annalist.* Wholesale commodity prices do not necessarily change concurrently with retail prices and, as already pointed out by the Board they often tend to advance faster than retail quotations. Although valuable as an index of market conditions, commodity prices do not take account of the relative importance of the different items in the family budget. Likewise changes in retail prices of food should not be used as representing changes in the cost of living, since they measure but one item in the budget. The only accurate measure of changes in the cost of living is that based on retail prices weighted according to the proportion of the total budget spent for each item by average families.

More detailed information regarding changes in the cost of the separate budget items is given briefly below. Average retail prices of food as collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been accepted by the Board as the best available measure of changes in the cost of this item. For all others, original data were secured by the Board through replies to detailed questionnaires distributed to a large number of retail merchants, real estate brokers, and others in close touch with local conditions in all parts of the country.

Food.

Average retail prices of food were slightly more than 5% higher on June 15, 1919, than on March 15, 1919, and 84% higher than before the war, on the basis of average prices for the year 1913. The increase within the year ending June 15, 1919, was 14%. These figures cover price changes of 22 articles of food as reported by over 2,000 dealers Since the Bureau's estimate of 84% increase is for June 15, a slight addition was made by the Board to allow for a possible rise in the last half of the month.

Some of the articles showing the most significant price changes since June, 1918, were onions, the price of which increased 133%; prunes, 53%; coffee, 41%; potatoes, 31%; cheese, 28%; eggs, 26%; butter, 24%; lard, 23%; sugar, 16%; milk,15%; and flour, 12%. The prices of chuck roast and plate beef decreased 5%, of corn meal, 6%, and of navy beans, 31%. Compared with June, 1913, the average prices of the following articles in June, 1919, were 100% or more higher: sugar. pork chops, ham, bacon, potatoes, corn meal, flour, and lard.

Shelter.

Reports regarding rent conditions were received from practically all of the cities in the United States having a population of 50,000 or

over, and from a number of smaller places. Of more than 300 statements from persons closely in touch with rents as paid by wage- earners in these separate cities, only one recorded a decrease in this item since March, 1919. In many places rents were still rising, although few pronounced increases were found. Frequently the larger increases reported in July were in those localities where former advances had been least, indicating that the tendency to a leveling of the total increase in rents the country over, which had been evident in March, was still in progress in July. The estimate of 28% as the average rise in rents since 1914 is, therefore, of more general application than that of 22% up to March 1919; of 20% up to November, 1918; or of 15% up to June, 1918, as given in previous reports by the Board. Between March, 1919, and July, 1919 the average increase in rents for the country as a whole was about 5%. These are averages for all sections of the country and reflect a considerable variety of rent conditions.

The opinion was general that rents would continue to rise, since, on account of the abnormally high cost of construction and maintenance, the number of houses being built is inadequate to meet the demand for accomodations. In some places the housing shortage had stimulated popular "own your own home" campaigns and various schemes to assist people to build.

Clothing.

The advance of 100% in the cost of clothing is larger than that of any other of the major budget items. The average outlay for a family's clothing needs in July, 1919, was 10.5% more than in March, and 3.6% more than in November, 1918, when the previous high peak of clothing prices was reached. Since the summer of 1918, the average cost of clothing had advanced 13%. These increases were obtained by combining the percentages of change in the cost of the separate articles according to their relative importance in the total clothing budget.

Quotations for 29 types of most commonly used yard goods and wearing apparel were secured from 146 dealers in 43 cities. For every article the average price was higher in July, 1919, than in March. As compared with November, 1918, changes varied, but the most important were upward. Cotton and woolen yard goods, overalls, knit and muslin underwear, and the cheaper grades of work shirts, although higher in price than in March, were slightly lower than in November. Prices of yard goods increased more than did prices of made-up garments in the five-year period since 1914, but the cost of women's shoes advanced 131%; women's gloves, 125%; women's knit underwear, 120%; women's coats, 116%; and women's hosiery, 104% between July, 1914, and July 1919. In every case these marked the highest points reached since 1914. Several articles of men's clothing also cost 100% more than before the war.

Dealers very generally expressed the opinion that clothing prices were likely to go still higher.

Fuel, Heat, and Light.

No important change in the combined cost of fuel, heat, and light between March and July, 1919, was indicated. While there was a small increase in the cost of anthracite, there was a corresponding decrease in the price of bituminous coal. Prices of other items in this group were practically unchanged. The average increase in the total cost of fuel, heat, and light combined, therefore, is again placed at 57%, as in the March study.

Retail price quotations of anthracite and bituminous coal for household use, secured in July, 1919, from 97 dealers in 43 cities, were analyzed. These showed changes since last March for anthracite varying from a 9% increase in Boston, to a 9% decrease in Charleston, S. C., and an average increase for the country as a whole of 1% to 2%. The total increase since the beginning of the war in 1914 was between 54% and 57%. The increase for bituminous coal within the five-year period was 55%.

Coal dealers were generally of the opinion that the price of anthracite would advance further within the next few months, but there were suggestions that the price of bituminous coal might drop.

Average retail prices of coke and wood fell in a number of cities, but in others they advanced; for the entire country no significant difference was indicated.

Few important changes in the cost of gas and electricity to small consumers between March and July, 1919, were reported, although the tendency of rates was upward.

Sundries.

Reports regarding carfare, one of the principal items in the sundries group, were received from 143 cities. In 121 of these there had been no change between March and July, 1919, and in 3 there was a decrease. Such increases as occurred were small. Changes in carfare the country over were, therefore, unimportant. The retail price of tobacco was somewhat higher in July than it had been in March, partly because of increased taxes. The tax on candy, soda water, and ice cream as well as on toilet preparations and drugs also contributed to raise the cost of these items. Household furnishings and supplies were in many instances. higher in July than they had been in March. On the other hand, the prices of admission to amusement places, of reading materials, and of doctor's services remained about the same. Postage decreased.

From these separate estimates it appears that there was a small increase in the cost of all sundries combined between March, 1919, and July, 1919. This has been placed at 5%. It must be understood, however, that families vary more in their expenditures for sundries than for any other of the budget items and that no estimated change can be said to be typical. The estimate of 5% increase is based on a wide

variety of combinations and is as representative of the change that has occurred as any that can be reached. This brings the total increase in the cost of sundries since 1914 to 63% as contrasted with 55% in March, 1919, and November, 1918, and 50% in June, 1918.

The Complete Budget.

A summary of changes in the cost of living as determined in the four surveys made by the National Industrial Conference Board is given in the table below.

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INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING FOR WAGE-EARNERS IN AVERAGE AMERICA COMMUNITIES, BETWEEN JULY 1914 AND JULY 1919, BY SEPARATE BUDGET ITEMS.

Budget items	July, 1914, to June, 1918	July, 1914, to November, 1918.	July, 1914, to March 1919	July, 1914 to July, 1919
All items	52.3%	65.9%	61.3%	70.8%
Food	62%	83%	75%	85%[a]
Shelter	15%	20%	22%	28%
Clothing	77%	93%	81%	100%
Fuel, heat, and light	45%	55%	57%	57%
Sundries	50%	55%	55%	63%

[a] Based on an increase of 84% up to June 15, 1919, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A complete report containing the evidence from which these conslusions were drawn will be issued by the Board within a few weeks. This will be the fourth of a series on this subject.

Chapter 3.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The only authoritative data on retail food prices in the United States are those collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and published currently in the Monthly Labor Review of that Bureau. These price reports for a considerable period of time have been for at least 22 principal food articles, obtained from some 2000 dealers in 45 cities of the United States, so distributed geographically as to be representative of the whole country. Recently the number of commodities and the number of cities covered by the study has been considerably extended.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices of All Commodities, by Months, January, 1913 *to July* 1919.

The following table gives by months from January 1913 to July 1919, the index numbers of retail food prices of all the commodities for all cities for which data were obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for this period. The average of the prices for the year 1913 is taken as a base of 100.

TABLE 10.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1913 TO JUNE 15, 1919 INCLUSIVE.

(Compiled from Monthly Labor Reviews of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Average for year	100	102	101	114	146	168	....
January	98	104	103	107	128	160	185
F bruary	97	101	101	106	133	161	172
March	97	99	98	107	133	154	175
April	98	97	99	109	145	154	182
May	97	98	100	109	151	158	185
June	98	99	100	112	152	162	184
July	100	102	100	111	146	167	190
August	101	107	100	113	149	171	....
September	102	107	100	118	153	178	....
October	104	105	103	121	157	181	....
November	105	105	104	126	155	183	....
December	104	105	105	126	157	187	....

Index Numbers of Retail Price Changes for Certain commodities 1913 *to July* 1919.

The table below analyses the data of the preceding table by commodities. It shows for 18 important commodities the index numbers of retail prices on July 15 for each year from 1913 to 1919.

TABLE 11.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES ON JULY 15, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 AND 1919.

(Compiled from table in Monthly Labor Review of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, for September 1919).

Article.	Unit.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Sirloin Steak	Pound	104	106	105	113	129	166	171
Round Steak	do	104	109	107	116	137	181	183
Rib Roast	do	102	105	104	112	130	168	169
Chuck Roast	do	103	106	103	112	137	182	173
Plate Beef	do	101	105	102	110	138	187	169
Pork Chops	do	103	106	100	111	151	180	220
Bacon	do	104	101	100	107	159	194	215
Ham	do	104	103	98	111	147	181	211
Lard	do	101	97	93	110	174	206	266
Hens	do	102	103	97	113	131	178	197
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	87	87	81	93	122	142	164
Butter	Pound	91	89	90	93	120	137	164
Cheese	do	99	103	105	110	149	152	195
Milk	Quart	99	100	98	100	125	149	169
Bread	Pound a	100	110	126	124	176	174	175
Flour	Pound.	101	98	125	116	220	203	227
Corn Meal	do	98	103	108	108	195	223	217
Rice	do	100	101	104	105	123	148	168
Potatoes	do	110	155	85	134	246	229	282
Sugar	do	100	95	127	160	167	167	198
Tea	do	100	101	100	100	110	120	130
Coffee	do	100	100	101	100	103	101	155
22 weighted articles combined.		100	102	100	111	146	167	190

a Baked weight.

Actual Retail Prices of Food on July 15 *of Each Year,* 1913 *to July* 1919.

The actual retail prices of a long list of food articles for July 15, 1913, 1914, 1917 and 1919 are given in the next table together with the per cent of increase or decrease July 15 of each specified year compared with July 15, 1913. Prices for certain of the articles are not available for the whole period, but the totals are sufficient to be representative.

TABLE 12.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JULY 15 OF EACH SPECIFIED YEAR COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1913.

(U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review, September 1919).

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price July 15,				Per cent of increase or decrease (–) July 15 of each specified year compared with July 15, 1913.		
		1913	1914	1917	1919	1914	1917	1919
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*			
Sirloin Steak	Pound	26.5	27.0	32.7	43.4	2	23	64
Round Steak	..do....	23.3	24.5	30.6	40.7	5	31	75
Rib Roast	..do....	20.1	20.8	25.7	33.5	3	28	67
Chuck Roast	..do....	16.4	17.5	21.9	27.7	7	34	69
Plate Beef	..do....	12.1	12.7	16.5	20.3	5	36	68
Pork Chops	..do....	21.6	22.2	31.6	46.2	3	46	114
Bacon	..do....	27.8	27.3	42.9	58.1	–2	54	109
Ham	..do....	28.2	27.9	39.6	56.7	–1	40	101
Lamb	..do....	19.7	20.3	29.9	38.2	3	52	94
Hens	..do....	21.7	21.9	28.0	42.0	1	29	94
Salmon (canned)	..do....	.....	.....	26.6	32.1	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh	Quart..	8.8	8.8	11.1	15.0	a	26	70
Milk, evaporated (unsweetened)	15-16 oz can	.....	.....	.....	15.9	.....	.....	.....
Butter	Pound	34.7	34.3	45.9	62.8	–1	32	81
Oleomargarine	..do....	.....	.....	.....	41.9	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine	..do....	.....	.....	.....	35.7	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	..do....	21.9	22.7	33.0	43.0	4	51	96
Lard	..do....	15.9	15.4	27.4	42.0	–3	72	1.64
Crisco	..do....	.....	.....	.....	38.9	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen..	30.0	30.0	42.0	56.6	a	40	89
Rolled oats	Pound	.....	.....	.....	8.7	.....	.....	.....
Bread	..do..b.	5.6	6.2	9.9	10.0	11	77	79
Flour	..do....	3.3	3.2	7.2	7.5	–3	118	127
Cornmeal	..do....	3.0	3.1	5.9	6.5	3	97	117
Corn flakes	8-oz pkg.	.....	.....	.....	14.1	.....	.....	.....
Cream of wheat	28oz pkg.	.....	.....	.....	25.2	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni	Pound.	.....	.....	.....	19.3	.....	.....	.....
Rice	..do....	8.7	8.8	10.6	14.6	1	22	68
Beans	..do....	.....	.....	19.5	12.1	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	..do....	1.9	2.7	4.3	4.8	42	126	153
Onions	..do....	.....	.....	5.1	9.8	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage	..do....	.....	.....	.....	6.2	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked	No.2can	.....	.....	.....	17.3	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned	..do....	.....	.....	.....	19.3	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned	..do....	.....	.....	.....	19.2	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned	..do....	.....	.....	.....	16.1	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.9	–4	69	102
Tea	..do....	54.4	54.7	59.9	70.5	1	10	30
Coffee	..do....	29.8	29.7	30.6	46.2	c	3	55
Prunes	..do....	.....	.....	16.0	26.5	.....	.....	.....
Raisins	..do....	.....	.....	14.8	17.3	.....	.....	.....
Bananas	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	39.2	.....	.....	.....
Oranges	..do....	.....	.....	.....	53.4	.....	.....	.....
22 weighted articles combined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	47	92

a No change in price.
b Baked weight.
c Decrease of less than five tenths of 1 per cent.

Food Prices and Costs in 1913 and 1919 in 39 Cities.

A series of tables of very great interest, showing comparative food prices in 39 cities in 1913 and in June 1919, was submitted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to the U. S. Senate Subcommittee of the District of Columbia Committee at its hearing on high prices and profiteering in September 1919.

These tabulations are reproduced below, substantially in full. The cities, it will be noted are listed, for each food article, in parallel columns,

first according to their price ranking in 1913 and then according to their price ranking in June 1919. In addition a similar ranking is made according to combined food prices. This combination was made by computing the cost of a standard food budget (based on the average consumption of a large group of families) for each city according to the prices then prevailing.

In submitting these figures the Bureau emphasized the fact that comparisons between cities as regards food prices cannot be exact owing to the great difficulty in certain cases of obtaining prices for precisely the same grade of article in different places. Again the Bureau points out in the Monthly Labor Review for September 1919 that:

"1. In Boston, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; New Haven, Conn. Portland, Me.; and Providence, R. I., very little fresh plate beef is sold, and prices are not secured from these cities for this article.

"2. The cut of beef known as "sirloin" in Boston, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Providence, R. I., would be known as "porterhouse" in other cities. In these four cities, owing to the method of dividing the round from the loin, there is no cut that corresponds to "sirloin" in other cities. There is also a greater amount of trimming demanded by the trade in these cities.

"3. The most of the sales in Newark, N. J., are on whole ham instead of the sliced as in other cities."

Thus it is evident that exact comparisons can not be made between cities, without taking these and other facts relative to local customs into consideration Nevertheless the figures do represent a trend in the retail cost of these articles to the average family in each individual city.

TABLE 13.

Total cost of a Standard Year's Supply of 22 Principal Articles of Food in 39 Cities at prices prevailing in June 1919 and at average Prices for the Year 1913.
(In this table the standard supply of each article is assumed to be the same in each city. The table, therefore, indicates the change in price levels rather than in cost of living with its local variations in the amount of each article consumed).

Cities in order of cost in June 1919.	Cost at June 1919 Prices	Cost at Average Prices in 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of cost in 1913	
				Cities	Cost
1. Providence, R. I.	$707.36	$384.59	83.9	1. Boston	$392.65
2. Boston, Mass	693.16	392.65	76.5	2. Providence, R. I.	384.59
3. New Haven, Conn	686.78	381.46	80.0	3. New Haven, Conn.	381.46
4. Fall River, Nass	684.95	379.83	80.3	4. Fall River, Mass	379.83
5. Charleston, S. C.	675.65	360.33	87.0	5. Jacksonville, Fla	377.73
6. Washington, D. C.	670.65	348.66	92.4	6. Los Angeles, Calif	370.71
7. Manchester, N. H	669.95	370.24	81.0	7. Manchester, N. H	370.24
8. Birmingham, Ala	669.60	356.04	88.1	8. Newark, N. J.	368.77
9. Richmond, Va.	666.59	345.19	93.1	9. Charleston, S. C.	360.33
10. Jacksonville, Fla	665.86	377.73	76.3	10. New York, N. Y.	359.48
11. New York, N. Y	662.77	359.48	84.4	11. Dallas, Tex	357.62
12. Atlanta Ga	660.39	354.69	86.2	12. Philadelphia, Pa.	356.80
13. Philadelphia, Pa.	659.54	356.80	84.9	13. Little Rock, Ark.	356.46
14. Scranton' Pa	656.51	339.69	93.3	14. Birmingham, Ala	356.04
15. Pittsburg, Pa.	654.87	354.74	84.6	15. Pittsburg, Pa	354.74
16. Dallas, Tex	652.73	357.62	82.5	16. Atlanta, Ga.	354.69
17. Newark, N. J	652.53	368.77	77.0	17. Seattle, Wash	351.34
18. Memphis, Tenn	647.72	340.61	90.2	18. San Francisco, Calif.	350.97
19. Baltimore, Md	641.59	330.01	94.4	19. Portland ,Orc	350.56
20. Little Rock, Ark.	637.20	356.46	78.8	20. Washington, D. C.	348.66
21. Los Angeles, Calif.	630.61	370.71	70.1	21. Salt Lake City, Utah.	347.60
22. Cleveland, Ohio	628.85	343.68	83.0	22. Richmond, Va	345.19
23. Seattle, Wash	627.24	351.34	78.5	23. Cleveland, O.	343.68
24. New Orleans, La.	623.92	340.66	83.2	24. New Orleans, La	340.66
25. Detroit, Mich	623.35	324.29	92.2	25. Memphis, Tenn	340.61
26. Louisville, Ky.	622.59	335.58	85.5	26. Scranton, Pa.	339.69
27. San Francisco, Calif.	618.99	350.97	76.4	27. Louisville, Ky.	335.58
28. Buffalo, N. Y	611.36	321.72	90.0	28. Indianapolis, Ind	334.66
29. Omaha, Neb	609.45	324.56	87.8	29. Kansas City, Mo.	330.70
30. Cincin ati, O.	607.95	327.04	85.9	30. Baltimore, Md	330.01
31. Kansas City, Mo	607.68	330.70	83.8	31. Chicago, Ill.	327.92
32. Denver, Colo.	604.19	325.69	85.5	32. Cincinnati, O	327.04
33. Salt Lake City, Utah.	603.23	347.60	73.5	33. Denver, Colo	325.69
34. Portland, Oreg	602.31	350.56	71.8	34. Omaha, Neb.	324.56
35. Indianapolis, Ind	596.38	334.66	78.2	35. Detroit, Mich.	324.29
36. St. Louis, Mo.	595.46	316.82	88.0	36. Buffalo, N. Y.	321.72
37. Milwaukee' Wis	591.26	318.03	85.9	37. Milwaukee, Wis	318.03
38. Chicago, Ill	582.02	327.92	77.5	38. St. Louis, Mo.	316.82
39. Minneapolis, Minn.	577.71	311.37	85.5	39. Minneapolis, Minn	311.37
All Cities	633.14	343.94	84.1	All Cities	343.94

TABLE 14.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

ROUND STEAK—per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Boston, Mass	55.8	34.3	62.7	1. Boston, Mass	34.3
2. Providence, R. I	52.4	30.7	70.7	2. Providence, R. I	30.7
3. New Haven, Conn	49.1	28.6	71.7	3. Manchester, N. H	29.0
4. Manchester, N. H	49.0	29.0	69.0	4. New Haven, Conn	28.6
5. Fall River, Mass	48.3	26.8	80.2	5. Fall River, Mass	26.8
6. Philadelphia, Pa	46.8	25.5	83.5	6. Newark, N. J	26.7
7. Washington, D. C	46.5	23.3	99.6	7. Philadelphia, Pa	25.5
8. Newark, N. J	46.2	26.7	73.0	8. New York, N. Y	25.0
9. New York, N. Y	44.4	25.0	77.6	9. Indianapolis, Ind	23.5
10. Pittsburg, Pa	44.4	23.3	90.6	10. Pittsburg, Pa	23.3
11. Scranton, Pa	43.3	20.9	107.2	11. Washington, D. C	23.3
12. Baltimore, Md	43.2	21.5	100.9	12. St. Louis, Mo	22.3
13. Richmond, Va	42.2	19.8	113.1	13. Birmingham, Ala	22.0
14. Birmingham, Ala	41.5	22.0	88.6	14. Cleveland, Ohio	21.7
15. Jacksonville, Fla	39.8	21.3	86.9	15. Omaha, Neb	21.7
16. Charleston, S. C	39.7	20.4	94.6	16. Baltimore, Md	21.5
17. Omaha, Neb	39.4	21.7	81.6	17. Kansas City, Mo	21.4
18. St. Louis, Mo	39.4	22.3	76.7	18. Jacksonville, Fla	21.3
19. Indianapolis, Ind	39.2	23.5	66.8	19. Atlanta, Ga	21.1
20. Memphis, Tenn	39.0	19.1	104.2	20. Denver, Colo	20.9
21. Buffalo, N. Y	38.8	19.4	100.0	21. Scranton, Pa	20.9
22. Cleveland, Ohio	38.8	21.7	78.8	22. Cincinnati, Ohio	20.8
23. Denver, Colo	38.7	20.9	85.2	23. Los Angeles, Calif	20.8
24. Dallas, Texas	38.3	20.4	87.8	24. Seattle, Wash	20.8
25. Detroit, Mich	38.3	19.8	93.4	25. Portland, Oreg	20.7
26. Little Rock, Ark	38.2	20.0	91.0	26. Milwaukee, Wis	20.6
27. Louisville, Ky	38.1	19.5	95.4	27. Charleston, S. C	20.4
28. Milwaukee, Wis	37.8	20.6	83.5	28. Dallas, Texas	20.4
29. Seattle, Wash	37.8	20.8	81.7	29. Chicago, Ill	20.2
30. Atlanta, Ga	37.4	21.1	77.3	30. Little Rock, Ark	20.0
31. Kansas City, Mo	37.3	21.4	74.3	31. Salt Lake City, Utah	19.9
32. Cincinnati, Ohio	37.2	20.8	78.9	32. Detroit, Mich	19.8
33. Minneapolis, Minn	36.6	19.8	84.9	33. Minneapolis, Minn	19.8
34. Chicago, Ill	34.6	20.2	71.3	34. Richmond, Va	19.8
35. Salt Lake City, Utah	33.3	19.9	67.3	35. Louisville, Ky	19.5
36. New Orleans, La	33.1	18.7	77.0	36. Buffalo, N. Y	19.4
37. Portland, Oreg	32.4	20.7	56.5	37. San Francisco, Calif	19.3
38. Los Angeles, Calif	31.8	20.8	52.9	38. Memphis, Tenn	19.1
39. San Francisco, Calif	29.6	19.3	53.4	39. New Orleans, La	18.7
All Cities	40.4	22.3	81.2	All Cities	22.3

TABLE 15.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

CHUCK ROAST - per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Providence, R. I.	35.8	18.7	91.4	1. New Haven, Conn.	19.0
2. New Haven, Conn	33.7	19.0	77.4	2. Providence, R. I.	18.7
3. Washington, D. C.	32.6	17.1	90.6	3. Fall River, Mass	18.1
4. Richmond, Va.	31.9	15.4	107.1	4. Newark, N. J.	17.7
5. Scran on, Pa	31.6	16.7	89.2	5. Philadelphia, Pa.	17.6
6. Pittsburg, Pa.	31.4	16.7	88.0	6. Boston, Mass	17.5
7. Dallas, Texas.	31.0	16.3	90.2	7. Washington, D. C.	17.1
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	31.0	17.6	76.1	8. Manchester, N. H.	16.9
9. Boston, Mass	30.3	17.5	73.1	9. Pittsburg, Pa	16.7
10. Birmingham, Ala.	30.1	16.4	83.5	10. Scranton, Pa.	16.7
11. Manchester, N. H.	29.6	16.9	75.2	11. Cleveland, Ohio	16.6
12. Newark, N. J.	29.6	17.7	67.2	12. Birmingham, Ala	16.4
13. Baltimore, Md	29.5	15.6	89.1	13. Dallas, Texas	16.3
14. Memphis, Tenn	29.3	15.0	95.3	14. Little Rock, Ark.	16.3
15. Fall River, Mass.	29.1	18.1	60.8	15. Portland, Oreg	16.3
16. New York, N, Y.	28.9	16.0	80.6	16. Milwaukee, Wis.	16.1
17. Little Rock, Ark.	28.8	16.3	76.7	17. New York. N. Y.	16.0
18. Charleston, S.C.	28.1	15.1	86.1	18. Indianapolis, Ind	15.9
19. Denver, Colo.	27.9	15.3	82.4	19. Minneapolis, Minn	15.8
20. Louisville, Ky.	27.9	15.1	84.8	20. Seattle, Wash	15.8
21. Milwaukee, Wis	27.9	16.1	73.3	21 Los Angeles, Calif	15.7
22. Jacksonville, Fla.	27.7	14.5	91.0	22. Omaha, Neb	15.7
23. Cleveland, Ohio	27.5	16.6	65.7	23. Baltimore, Md	15.6
24. Omaha, Neb	27.3	15.7	73.9	24. Chicago, Ill.	15.4
25. Buffalo, N.Y.	27.1	15.3	77.1	25. Richmond, Va	15.4
26. Detroit, Mich.	27.0	15.1	78.8	26. Buffalo N. Y.	15.3
27. Indianapolis, Ind	26.7	15.9	67.9	27. Denver, Colo	15.3
28. Chicago, Ill.	26.3	15.4	70.8	28. Cincinnati, Ohio	15.2
29. Seattle, Wash	26.3	15.8	66.5	29. Charleston, S. C.	15.1
30. St. Louis, Mo	26.0	14.9	74.5	30. Detroit, Mich.	15.1
31. Atlanta, Ga.	25.6	14.9	71 8	31. Louisville, Ky.	15.1
32. Cincinnati, Ohio.	25.5	15.2	67.8	32. Salt Lake City, Utah.	15.1
33. New Orleans, La	25.3	14.5	74.5	33. Kansas City, Mo	15.0
34. Salt Lake City, Utah.	25.1	15.1	66.2	34. Memphis, Tenn	15.0
35. Portland, Oreg	25.0	16.3	53.4	35. Atanta, Ga	14.9
36. Kansas City, Mo	24.9	15.0	66.0	36. St. Louis, Mo.	14.9
37. Minneapolis, Minn.	24.8	15.8	57.0	37. San Francisco, Calif.	14.9
38. Los Angles, Cal.	23.8	15.7	51.6	38. Jacksonville, Fla	14.5
39. San Francisco, Calif.	22.3	14.9	49.7	39. New Orleans, La	14.5
All Cities.	28.1	16.0	75.6	All Cities	16.0

TABLE 16.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

PORK CHOPS—per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Washington, D. C.	49.1	21.7	126.3	1. Los Angeles, Calif.	25.1
2. Seattle, Wash.	48.4	24.0	101.7	2. Seattle, Wash.	24.0
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	46.6	21.5	116.7	3. San Francisco, Calif.	23.6
4. Charleston, S. C.	46.1	23.5	86.2	4. Charleston, S. C.	23.5
5. Scranton, Pa.	45.8	20.7	121.3	5. Atlanta, Ga.	23.1
6. San Francisco, Calif.	45.5	23.6	92.8	6. Boston, Mass.	23.0
7. New Orleans, La.	45.2	22.8	98.3	7. Jacksonville, Fla.	22.8
8. Los Angeles, Calif.	45.0	25.1	79.3	8. New Orleans, La.	22.8
9. Portland, Oreg.	45.0	21.7	107.4	9. Salt Lake City, Utah.	22.8
10. Newark, N. J.	44.6	22.4	99.1	10. Newark, N. J.	22.4
11. New York, N. Y.	44.5	21.5	107.0	11. Pittsburg, Pa.	22.2
12. Buffalo, N. Y.	43.8	20.3	115.8	12. New Haven, Conn.	22.0
13. Cleveland, Ohio	43.7	21.0	108.1	13. Portland, Oreg.	21.7
14. Providence, R. I.	43.7	21.0	108.1	14. Washington, D. C.	21.7
15. Baltimore, Md.	43.3	19.1	126.7	15. New York, N. Y	21.5
16. Jacksonville, Fla.	43.3	22.8	89.9	16. Philadelphia, Pa.	21.5
17. Richmond, Va.	43.3	20.6	110.2	17. Dallas, Texas.	21.4
18. Boston, Mass.	42.9	23.0	86.5	18. Fall River, Mass.	21.2
19. Pittsburg, Pa.	42.9	22.2	93.2	19. Indianapolis, Ind.	21.1
20. Salt Lake City, Utah.	42.7	22.8	87.3	20. Cleveland, Ohio	21.0
21. Detroit, Mich	42.0	19.5	115.4	21. Little Rock, Ark.	21.0
22. Fall River, Mass.	41.6	21.2	96.2	22. Providence, R. I.	21.0
23. Dallas, Texas	41.5	21.4	93.9	23. Birmingham, Ala.	20.9
24. Little Rock, Ark.	41.5	21.0	97.6	24. Scranton, Pa.	20.7
25. Denver, Colo.	41.0	19.5	110.3	25. Cincinnati, Ohio.	20.6
26. Memphis, Tenn	40.9	20.3	101.5	26. Richmond, Va.	20.6
27. Indianapolis, Ind	40.5	21.1	91.9	27. Manchester, N. H.	20.5
28. Atlanta, Ga.	40.2	23.1	74.0	28. Buffalo, N. Y.	20.3
29. Birmingham, Ala	40.1	20.9	91.9	29. Memphis, Tenn	20.3
30. Manchester, N. H.	40.1	20.5	95.6	30. Kansas City, Mo	20.0
31. New Haven, Conn	40.1	22.0	82.3	31. Louisville, Ky.	19.8
32. Cincinnati, Ohio.	39.6	20.6	92.2	32. Denver, Colo	19.5
33. Louisville, Ky.	39.6	19.8	100.0	33. Detroit, Mich.	19.5
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	39.6	18.5	114.1	34. Omaha, Neb	19.5
35. Milwaukee, Wis	39.5	19.0	107.9	35. Baltimore, Md	19.1
36. Omaha, Neb	38.9	19.5	99.5	36. Chicago, Ill.	19.0
37. St, Louis, Mo	38.3	18.9	102.7	37. Milwaukee, Wis.	19.0
38. Kansas, City Mo	38.0	20.0	90.0	38. St. Louis, Mo	18.9
39. Chicago, Ill.	37.5	19.0	97.4	39. Minneapolis, Minn	18.5
All Cities	42.4	21.0	101.9	All Cities	21.0

TABLE 17.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

BACON, SLICED—per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average Price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to to June 1919	Cities in order of prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Los Angeles, Calif.	66.3	33.7	96.7	1. Dallas, Tex.	37.6
2. Dallas, Tex.	64.9	37.6	72.6	2. Little Rock, Ark.	36.3
3. Seattle, Wash.	64.0	31.7	101.9	3. Los Angeles, Calif.	33.7
4. San Francisco, Calif.	63.0	33.7	86.9	4. San Francisco, Calif.	33.7
5. Birmingham, Ala.	61.9	33.4	85.3	5. Birmingham, Ala.	33.4
6. Salt Lake City, Utah.	61.2	31.1	96.8	6. Atlanta, Ga.	31.7
7. Omaha, Neb.	60.9	27.7	119.9	7. Seattle, Wash.	31.7
8. Denver, Colo.	60.7	28.3	114.5	8. Chicago, Ill.	31.6
9. Memphis, Tenn.	60.7	30.3	100.3	9. Salt Lake City, Utah.	31.1
10. Charleston, S C.	60.6	25.7	135.8	10. New Orleans, La.	30.4
11. New Orleans, La.	60.6	30.4	99.3	11. Memphis, Tenn.	30.3
12. Scranton, Pa.	60.2	26.4	128.0	12. Portland, Oreg.	30.1
13. Atlanta, Ga.	60.0	31.7	89.3	13. Kansas, City Mo.	29.7
14. Minneapolis, Minn.	59.8	26.4	126.5	14. Indianapolis, Ind.	29.4
15. Chicago, Ill.	59.7	31.6	88.9	15. Pittsburg, Pa.	29.0
16. Pitsburg, Pa.	59.6	29.0	105.5	16. Louisville, Ky.	28.4
17. Portland, Ore.	59.5	30.1	97.7	17. Denver, Colo.	28.3
18. New Haven, Conn.	59.4	28.1	111.4	18. New Haven, Conn.	28.1
19. Kansas City, Mo.	58.9	29.7	98.3	19. Jacksonville, Fla.	28.0
20. Little Rock, Ark.	58.8	36.3	62.0	20. Omaha, Neb.	27.7
21. Jacksonville, Fla.	58.3	28.0	108.2	21. Cleveland, O.	27.6
22. Louisville, Ky.	58.3	28.4	105.3	22. Milwaukee, Wis.	27.5
23. Cleveland, O.	57.6	27.6	108.7	23. Minneapolis, Minn.	26.4
24. Milwaukee, Wis.	57.3	27.5	108.4	24. Scranton, Pa.	26.4
25. Indianapolis, Ind.	55.8	29.4	89.8	25. Washington, D, C.	26.2
26. Philadelphia, Pa.	55.8	26.1	113.8	26. Philadelphia, Pa.	26.1
27. Detroit, Mich.	55.6	23.3	138.6	27. Charleston, S. C.	25.7
28. St. Louis, Mo.	55.5	25.5	117.6	28. Fall River, Mass.	25.5
29. Washington, D. C.	55.1	26.2	110.3	29. St. Louis, Mo.	25.5
30. Providence, R. I.	54.4	22.5	141.8	30. Richmond, Va.	25.4
31. Boston, Mass.	53.9	25.2	113.9	31. Boston, Mass.	25.2
32. Cincinnati, O.	53.7	25.1	113.9	32. Cincinnati, O.	25.1
33. Richmond, Va.	53.6	25.4	111.0	33. New York, N. Y.	25.1
34. Fall River, Mass.	53.4	25.5	109.4	34. Newark, N. J.	24.4
35. Baltimore, Md.	53.0	23.1	129.4	35. Manchester, N. H.	23.4
36. New York, N. Y.	53.0	25.1	111.2	36. Detroit, Mich.	23.3
37. Manchester, N. H.	52.0	23.4	122.2	37. Baltimore, Md.	23.1
38. Newark, N. J.	51.4	24.4	110.7	38. Providence, R. I.	22.5
39. Buffalo, N. Y.	49.3	22.1	123.1	39. Buffalo, N. Y.	22.1
All Cities	57.2	27.0	111.9	All Cities	27.0

TABLE 18.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVARAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

LARD - per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Percent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Omaha, Neb.	43.1	17.4	147.7	1. Salt Lake City, Utah.	19.2
2. Salt Lake City, Utah	42.6	19.2	121.9	2. Portland, Oreg.	18.1
3. Kansas City, Mo.	42.4	16.3	160.1	3. Los Angeles, Calif.	18.0
4. Cleveland, Ohio	41.8	16.3	156.4	4. San Francisco, Calif.	18.0
5. Memphis, Tenn.	41.8	15.7	166.2	5. Seattle, Wash.	17.5
6. Atlanta, Ga.	41.7	15.4	170.8	6. Omaha, Neb.	17.4
7. Providence, R. I.	41.7	15.4	170.8	7. Dallas, Texas	16.9
8. New York, N. Y.	41.3	16.1	156.5	8, Cleveland, Ohio	16.3
9. Boston, Mass.	41.0	15.8	159.5	9. Kansas City, Mo.	16.3
10. Fall River, Mass.	41.0	15.1	171.5	10. Denver, Colo.	16.2
11. Newark, N. J.	40.9	16.1	154.0	11. Detroit, Mich	16.2
12. New Haven, Conn.	40.9	15.5	163.9	12. Manchester, N. H.	16.1
13. New Orleans, La.	40.9	14.9	174.5	13. Newark, N. J.	16.1
14. Milwaukee, Wis.	40.8	15.6	161.5	14. New York, N. Y.	16.1
15. Little Rock, Ark.	40.7	15.9	156.0	15. Scranton, Pa.	16.0
16. Scranton, Pa.	40.7	16.0	154.4	16. Little Rock, Ark.	15.9
17. Birmingham, Ala.	40.6	15.6	160.3	17. Boston, Mass.	15.8
18. Denver, Colo.	40.6	16.2	150.6	18. Memphis, Tenn.	15.7
19. Manchester, N. H.	40.6	16.1	152.2	19. Birmingham, Ala.	15.6
20. Detroit, Mich.	40.5	16.2	150.0	20. Louisville, Ky.	15.6
21. Minneapolis, Minn.	40.5	15.4	163.0	21. Milwaukee, Wis.	15.6
22. Pittsburg, Pa.	40.5	15.5	161.3	22. Jacksonville, Fla.	15.5
23. Charleston, S. C.	40.3	15.0	168.7	23. New Haven, Conn.	15.5
24. Washington, D, C.	40.0	14.9	168.5	24. Pittsburg, Pa.	15.5
25. Indianapolis, Ind.	39.9	15.1	164.2	25. Atlanta, Ga.	15.4
26. Louisville, Ky.	39.8	15.6	155.1	26. Minneapolis, Minn.	15.4
27. Portland, Oreg.	39.4	18.1	117.7	27. Providence, R. I.	15.4
28. Buffalo, N. Y.	39.3	14.3	174.8	28. Philadelphia, Pa.	15.2
29. Philadelphia, Pa.	39.2	15.2	157.9	29. Richmond, Va.	15.2
30. Cincinnati, Ohio	39.1	14.1	177.3	30. Fall River, Mass.	15.1
31. Baltimore, Md.	38.9	14.5	168.3	31. Indianapolis, Ind.	15.1
32. Richmond, Va.	38.9	15.2	155.9	32. Charleston, S. C.	15.0
33. Los Angeles, Calif.	38.8	18.0	115.6	33. Chicago, Ill.	14.9
34. St. Louis, Mo.	38.7	13.6	184.6	34. New Orleans, La.	14.9
35. Chicago, Ill.	38.6	14.9	159.1	35. Washington, D. C.	14.9
36. Seattle, Wash.	38.3	17.5	118.9	36. Baltimore, Md.	14.5
37. Dallas, Texas	38.2	16.9	126.0	37. Buffalo, N. Y.	14.3
38. Jacksonville, Fla.	38.2	15.5	146.5	38. Cincinnati, Ohio	14.1
39. San Francisco, Calif.	36.6	18.0	103.3	39. St. Louis, Mo.	13.6
All Cities	40.2	15.8	154.4	All Cities	15.8

TABLE 19.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

HENS - per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Percent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. San Francisco, Calif.	49.9	24.2	106.2	1. Los Angeles, Calif.	26.6
2. Charleston, S. C.	49.2	21.7	126.7	2. Pittsburg, Pa.	25.7
3. Scranton, Pa.	48.4	22.7	113.2	3. Boston, Mass.	24.8
4. Washington, D. C.	48.0	22.1	117.2	4. Fall River, Mass.	24.7
5. Providence, R. I.	47.6	24.2	96.7	5. Providence, R. I.	24.2
6. New Haven, Conn.	47.0	23.4	100.9	6. San Francisco, Calif.	24.2
7. Los Angeles, Calif.	46.9	26.6	76.3	7. Manchester, N. H.	24.1
8. Manchester, N. H.	46.4	24.1	92.5	8. Seattle, Wash.	24.1
9. Pittsburg, Pa.	46.4	25.7	80.5	9. Salt Lake, City Utah.	23.8
10. Fall River, Mass.	46.3	24.7	87.5	10. Cincinnati, Ohio	23.4
11. Boston, Mass.	46.2	24.8	86.3	11. New Haven, Conn.	23.4
12. Philadelphia, Pa.	46.0	22.6	103.5	12. Newark, N. J.	23.1
13. Seattle, Wash.	46.0	24.1	90.9	13. Jacksonville, Fla.	22.8
14. Baltimore, Md.	45.8	21.3	115.0	14. Scranton, Pa.	22.7
15. Richmond, Va.	45.2	20.4	121.6	15. Louisville, Ky.	22.6
16. Newark, N. J.	44.2	23.1	91.3	16 Philadelphia, Pa.	22.6
17. New York, N. Y.	43.1	21.4	101.4	17. Washington, D. C.	22.1
18. Buffalo, N. Y.	43.0	21.1	103.8	18. Charleston, S. C.	21.7
19. Cleveland, Ohio.	42.8	21.5	99.1	19. Cleveland, Ohio	21.5
20. New Orleans, La.	42.2	21.4	97.2	20. New Orleans, La.	21.4
21. Detroit, Mich.	41.3	20.6	100.5	21. New York, N. Y.	21.4
22. Portland, Oreg.	41.2	21.1	95.3	22. Baltimore, Md	21.3
23. Jacksonville, Fla.	41.1	22.8	80.3	23. Buffalo, N. Y.	21.1
24. Cincinnati, Ohio	40.8	23.4	74.4	24. Indianapolis, Ind.	21.1
25. Louisville, Ky.	40.4	22.6	78.8	25. Portland, Oreg.	21.1
26. Salt Lake City, Utah	40.0	23.8	68.1	26. Detroit, Mich.	20.6
27. Denver, Colo.	39.7	20.3	95.6	27. Richmond, Va.	20.4
28. Memphis, Tenn.	38.8	19.8	96.0	28. Denver, Colo.	20.3
29. Milwaukee, Wis.	38.6	19.8	95.0	29. Atlanta, Ga.	20.2
30. Indianapolis, Ind.	38.2	21.1	81.0	30. Memphis, Tenn.	19.8
31. St. Louis, Mo.	38.1	17.8	114.1	31. Milwaukee, Wis.	19.8
32. Kansas City, Mo.	38.0	17.0	123.5	32. Chicago, Ill.	19.3
33. Dallas, Texas	37.8	18.7	102.1	33. Little Rock, Ark.	19.1
34. Chicago, Ill.	37.7	19.3	95.3	34. Dallas, Texas.	18.7
35. Atlanta, Ga.	37.4	20.2	85.2	35. Birmingham, Ala.	18.6
36. Omaha, Neb.	37.1	17.3	114.5	36. Minneapolis, Minn.	18.6
37. Birmingham, Ala.	36.7	18.6	97.3	37. St. Louis, Mo.	17.8
38. Minneapolis, Minn.	35.3	18.6	89.8	38. Omaha, Neb.	17.3
39. Little Rock, Ark.	34.7	19.1	81.7	39. Kansas City, Mo.	17.0
All Cities	42.6	21.3	100.0	All Cities	21.3

TABLE 20.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

EGGS, STRICTLY FRESH - per dozen

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Fall River, Mass.	68.2	41.6	63.9	1. Newark, N. J.	44.5
2. Providence, R. I.	67.9	41.6	63.2	2. Boston, Mass.	42.3
3. Boston, Mass.	67.6	42.3	59.8	3. New Haven, Conn.	42.3
4. Manchester, N. H.	65.5	37.6	74.2	4. Fall River, Mass.	41.6
5. New Haven, Conn.	65.2	42.3	54.1	5. Providence, R. I.	41.6
6. Newark, N. J.	62.7	44.5	40.9	6. New York, N. Y.	40.3
7. New York, N. Y.	62.0	40.3	53.9	7. Los Angeles, Calif.	38.3
8. Scranton, Pa.	57.3	34.9	64.2	8. Manchester, H. N.	37.6
9. Seattle, Wash.	56.0	37.6	48.9	9. Seattle, Wash.	37.6
10. Los Angeles, Calif.	55.5	38.3	44.9	10. San Francisco, Calif.	37.3
11. Philadelphia, Pa.	55.3	34.9	58.5	11. Portland, Oreg	36.5
12. San Francisco, Calif.	54.8	37.3	46.9	12. Jacksonville, Fla.	35.3
13. Washington, D. C.	54.5	31.0	75.8	13. Philadelphia, Pa.	34.9
14. Charleston, S. C.	54.4	31.5	72.7	14. Scranton, Pa.	34.9
15. Buffalo, N. Y.	54.1	32.9	64.4	15. Cleveland, Ohio	34.3
16. Pittsburg, Pa.	54.0	32.5	66.2	16. Salt Lake City, Utah.	35.5
17. Richmond, Va.	53.8	28.8	86.8	17. Buffalo, N. Y.	32.9
18. Cleveland, Ohio	53.4	34.3	55.7	18. Pittsburg, Pa.	32.5
19. Jacksonville, Fla.	53.3	35.3	51.0	19. Denver, Colo.	32.0
20. Detroit, Mich.	53.0	31.4	68.8	20. Charleston, S. C.	31.5
21. Portland, Oreg.	51.8	36.5	41.9	21. Detroit, Mich.	31.4
22. Chicago, Ill.	51.1	29.2	75.0	22. Washington, D. C.	31.0
23. Baltimore, Md.	50.7	30.2	67.9	23. Birmingham, Ala.	30.6
24. Denver, Colo.	50.4	32.0	57.5	24. Baltimore, Md.	30.2
25. Little Rock, Ark.	49.9	29.1	71.5	25. New Orleans, La.	29.9
26. Salt Lake City Uth	48.8	33.5	47.5	26. Milwaukee	29.3
27. New Orleans, La.	48.2	29.9	61.2	27. Atlanta, Ga.	29.2
28. Atlanta, Ga.	48.1	29.2	64.7	28. Chicago, Ill.	29.2
29. Omaha, Neb.	48.1	27.1	77.5	29. Little Rock, Ark.	29.1
30. Memphis, Tenn.	47.9	28.5	68.1	30. Richmond, Va.	28.8
31. Kansas, City Mo.	47.8	27.5	73.8	31. Memphis, Tenn	28.5
32. Birmingham, Ala.	47.2	30.6	54.3	32. Dallas, Texas	28.4
33. Milwaukee, Wis.	46.7	29.3	59.4	33. Minneapolis, Minn.	28.3
34. Dallas, Texas.	46.1	28.4	62.3	34. Indianapolis, Ind	28.2
35. Louisville, Ky.	45.1	26.9	67.7	35. Cincinnati, Ohio	27.8
36. St. Louis, Mo.	45.1	26.6	69.6	36. Kansas City, Mo	27.5
37. Indianapolis, Ind.	44.8	28.2	58.9	37. Omaha, Neb.	27.1
38. Cincinnati, Ohio	44.3	27.8	59.4	38. Louisville Ky.	26.9
39. Minneapolis, Minn.	42.7	28.3	50.9	39. St. Louis, Mo.	26.6
All Cities	53.5	34.5	55.1	All Cities	34.5

TABLE 21.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

BUTTER - per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Percent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Richmond, Va.	70.3	41.1	71.1	1. Philadelphia, Pa.	43.6
2. Birmingham, Ala.	69.5	41.7	66.7	2. Little Rock ,Ark.	42.5
3. Baltimore, Md.	68.8	39.7	73.3	3. Birmingham, Ala.	41.7
4. Washington, D. C.	68.6	40.5	69.4	4. Richmond, Va.	41.1
5. Philadelphia, Pa.	68.4	43.6	56.9	5. Jacksonville, Fla.	40.7
6. Jacksonville, Fla.	68.1	40.7	67.3	6. Portland, Oreg.	40.5
7. Manchester, N. H.	67.9	40.3	68.5	7. Washington, D. C.	40.5
8. Atlanta, Ga.	67.8	39.9	69.9	8. Manchester, N. H.	40.3
9. Charleston, S. C.	67.1	37.8	77.5	9. Newark, N. J.	40.2
10. Providence, R. I.	65.3	38.8	68.3	10. Seattle, Wash.	40.0
11. San Francisco, Calif.	64.7	38.8	66.8	11. Atlanta, Ga.	39.9
12. Memphis, Tenn.	64.6	39.4	64.0	12. Pittsburg, Pa.	39.8
13. Los Angeles, Calif.	64.5	39.6	62.9	13. Baltimore, Md.	39.7
14. Little Rock, Ark.	64.1	42.5	50.8	14. Cleveland, Ohio	39.6
15. New Orleans, La.	64.1	38.0	68.7	15. Los Angeles Calif.	39.6
16. Pittsburg, Pa.	64.1	39.8	61.1	16. Louisville, Ky.	39.6
17. Scranton, Pa.	64.1	37.5	70.9	17. Memphis, Tenn.	39.4
18. Louisville, Ky.	63.5	39.6	60.4	18. Providence, R. I.	38.8
19. Seattle, Wash.	63.5	40.0	58.8	19. San Francisco,Calif.	38.8
20. Kansas City, Mo.	63.3	38.3	65.3	20. Cincinnati, Ohio	38.5
21. Newark, N. J.	63.1	40.2	57.0	21. Salt Lake City, Utah	38.5
22. New Haven, Conn.	63.1	36.6	72.4	22. Dallas, Texas.	38.4
23. Boston, Mass.	63.0	37.9	66.2	23. Kansas City, Mo.	38.3
24. Portland, Oreg.	62.9	40.5	55.3	24. New York, N. Y.	38.2
25. Cleveland, Ohio	62.5	39.6	57.8	25. New Orleans, La.	38.0
26. Fall River, Mass.	62.1	36.9	68.3	26. Boston, Mass.	37.9
27. New York, N. Y.	61.4	38.2	60.7	27. Charleston, S. C.	37.8
28. St. Louis, Mo.	61.3	37.4	63.9	28. Indianapolis, Ind.	37.6
29. Detroit, Mich.	61.2	37.0	65.4	29. Scranton, Pa.	37.5
30. Omaha, Neb.	61.1	36.7	66.5	30. St. Louis, Mo.	37.4
31. Salt Lake City, Utah	61.1	38.5	58.7	31. Denver, Colo.	37.3
32. Dallas, Texas	60.6	38.4	57.8	32. Buffalo, N. Y.	37.1
33. Cincinnati, Ohio	60.3	38.5	56.6	33. Detroit, Mich.	37.0
34. Buffalo, N. Y.	59.9	37.1	61.5	34. Fall River, Mass.	36.9
35. Indianapolis, Ind.	58.9	37.6	56.7	35. Omaha, Neb.	36.7
36. Milwaukee, Wis.	58.8	35.9	63.8	36. New Haven, Conn.	36.6
37. Chicago, Ill.	57.5	36.2	58.8	37. Chicago, Ill.	36.2
38. Minneapolis, Minn	56.7	35.6	59.3	38. Milwaukee, Wis.	35.9
39. Denver, Colo.	56.1	37.3	50.4	39. Minneapolis, Minn.	35.6
All Cities	63.3	38.3	65.3	All Cities	38.3

TABLE 22.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

MILK, FRESH - per quart.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Percent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Charleston, S. C.	20.3	11.8	72.0	1. Jacksonville, Fla.	12.4
2. Atlanta, Ga.	20.0	10.2	96.1	2. Charleston, S. C.	11.8
3. Birmingham, Ala.	20.0	10.2	96.1	3, Dallas, Texas	10.3
4. Dallas, Texas	18.0	10.3	74.8	4. Atlanta, Ga	10.2
5. Jacksonville, Fla.	18.0	12.4	45.2	5. Birmingham, Ala.	10.2
6. Memphis, Tenn.	18.0	10.0	80.0	6. Little Rock, Ark.	10.1
7. New Orleans, La.	16.5	9.8	68.4	7. Los Angeles, Calif.	10.0
8. Little Rock, Ark.	16.0	10.1	58.4	8. Memphis, Tenn.	10.0
9. Newark, N. J.	15.7	9.0	74.4	9. Richmond, Va.	10.0
10. Richmond, Va.	15.7	10.0	57.0	10. San Francisco, Calif.	10.0
11. Boston, Mass.	15.0	8.9	68.5	11. New Orelans, La.	9.8
12. Buffalo, N. Y.	15.0	8.0	87.5	12. Portland, Oreg.	9.5
13. Detroit, Mich.	15.0	8.4	78.6	13. Fall River, Mass.	9.0
14. Fall River, Mass.	15.0	9.0	66.7	14. Newark, N. J.	9.0
15. Kansas City, Mo.	15.0	8.9	68.5	15. New Haven, Conn.	9.0
16. Louisville, Ky.	15.0	8.8	70.5	16. New York, N.Y.	9.0
17. Manchester, N. H.	15.0	8.0	87.5	17. Providence, R. I.	9.0
18. New York, N. Y.	15.0	9.0	66.7	18. Seattle, Wash.	9.0
19. Providence, R. I.	15.0	9.0	66.7	19. Boston, Mass.	8.9
20. New Haven, Conn.	14.4	9.0	60.0	20. Kansas City, Mo.	8.9
21. Portland, Oreg.	14.4	9.5	51.6	21. Baltimore, Md.	8.8
22. Baltimore, Md.	14.0	8.8	59.1	22. Louisville, Ky	8.8
23. Chicago, Ill.	14.0	8.0	75.0	23. Pittsburg, Pa.	8.8
24. Cincinnati, Ohio	14.0	8.0	75.0	24. Salt Lake, City, Utah	8.7
25. Los. Angeles, Calif.	14.0	10.0	40.0	25. Scranton, Pa	8.7
26. San Francisco, Calif.	14.0	10.0	40.0	26. Washington, D. C.	8.6
27. Washington, D. C.	14.0	8.6	62.8	27. Denver, Colo.	8.4
28. Cleveland, Ohio	13.7	8.2	67.1	28. Detroit, Mich	8.4
29. Omaha, Nebr.	13.3	8.2	62.2	29. St. Louis, Mo.	8.3
30. Pittsburg, Pa.	13.3	8.8	51.1	30. Cleveland, Ohio.	8.2
31. St. Louis, Mo.	13.3	8.3	60.2	31. Omaha, Nebr.	8.2
32. Denver, Colo.	13.0	8.4	54.8	32. Buffalo, N. Y.	8.2
33. Philadelphia, Pa.	13.0	8.0	62.5	33. Chicago, Ill.	8.0
34. Scranton, Pa.	13.0	8.7	49.4	34. Cincinnati, Ohio.	8.0
35. Seattle, Wash.	13.0	9.0	44.4	35. Indianapolis, Ind.	8.0
36. Indianapolis, Ind.	12.7	8.0	58.8	36. Manchester, N. H.	8.0
37. Salt Lake City, Utah,	12.5	8.7	43.7	37. Philadelphia, Pa.	8.0
38. Milwaukee, Wis.	12.0	7.0	71.4	38. Minneapolis, Minn.	7.4
39. Minneapolis, Minn.	12.0	7.4	62.2	29. Milwaukee, Wis.	7.0
All Cities	15.0	8.9	68.5	All Cities	8.9

TABLE 23.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

BREAD* — per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Denver, Colo.	11.4	5.4	111.1	1. Jacksonville, Fla.	6.4
2. Richmond, Va.	10.9	5.3	105.7	2. Fall River, Mass.	6.2
3. Seattle, Wash.	10.9	5.6	94.6	3. Charleston, S. C.	6.1
4. Detroit, Mich.	10.4	5.6	85.7	4. Chicago, Ill.	6.1
5. Atlanta, Ga.	10.0	5.9	69.5	5. Los Angeles, Calif.	6.1
5. Atlanta, Ga.	10.0	5.9	69.5	5. Los Angeles, Calif.	6.1
6. Chalresyon, S. C.	10.0	6.1	63.9	6. New York, N. Y.	6.1
7. Chicago, Ill.	10.0	6.1	63.9	7. Kansas City, Mo.	6.0
8. Dallas, Texas	10.0	5.4	85.2	8. Little Roc , Ark.	6.0
9. Fall River, Mass.	10.0	6.2	61.3	9. Manchester, N. H.	6.0
10. Jacksonville, Fla.	10.0	6.4	56.3	10. Memphis, Tenn	6.0
11. Kansas, City, Mo.	10.0	6.0	66.7	11. New Haven, Conn.	6.0
12. Little Rock, Ark.	10.0	6.0	66.7	12. Providence, R. I.	6.0
13. Louisvill , Ky.	10.0	5.7	75.4	13. Atlanta, Ga.	5.9
14. Memphis, Tenn.	10.0	6.0	66.7	14. Boston, Mass.	5.9
15. Milwaukee, Wis.	10.0	5.6	78.6	15. Salt Lake City, Utah.	5.9
16. New Haven, Conn.	10.0	6.0	66.7	16. San Francisco, Calif.	5.9
17. New York, N. Y.	10.0	6.1	63.9	17. Louisville, Ky.	5.7
18. Omaha, Neb.	10.0	5.2	92.3	18. Buffalo, N. Y.	5.6
19. Pittsburg, Pa.	10.0	5.4	85.2	19. Detroit, Mich.	5.6
20. Providence, R. I.	10.0	6.0	66.7	20. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.6
21. St. Louis, Mo.	10.0	5.5	81.8	21. Minneapolis, Minn.	5.6
22. Salt Lake City, Utah.	10.0	5.9	69.5	22. Newark, N. J.	5.6
23. San Francisco, Calif.	10.0	5.9	69.5	23. Portland, Oreg.	5.6
24. Scranton, Pa.	10.0	5.6	78.6	24. Scranton, Pa.	5.6
25. Washington, D. C.	10.0	5.6	78.6	25. Seattle, Wash.	5.6
26. Portland, Oreg.	9.9	5.6	76.8	26. Washington, D. C.	5.6
27. Newark, N.J.	9.8	5.6	75.0	27. Cleveland, Ohio	5.5
28. Buffalo, N.Y.	9.7	5.6	73.2	28. St. Louis, Mo.	5.5
29. Cincinnati, Ohio.	9.7	4.8	102.1	29. Baltimore, Md.	5.4
30. Cleveland, Ohio	9.7	5.5	76.4	30. Birmingham, Ala.	5.4
31. Indianapolis, Ind	9.7	5.1	90.2	31. Dallas, Rex.	5.4
32. Baltimore, Md	9.6	5.4	77.8	32. Denver, Colo	5.4
33. Birmingham, Ala	9.6	5.4	77.8	33. Pittsburg, Pa.	5.4
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	9.6	5.6	71.4	34. Richmond, Va.	5.3
35. Boston, Mass.	9.5	5.9	61.0	35. Omaha, Nebr.	5.2
36. Los Angeles, Calif.	9.4	6.1	54.1	36. Indianaplis, Ind.	5.1
37. Philadelphia, Pa.	9.4	4.8	95.8	37. New Orleans, La.	5.1
38. Manchester, N. H.	9.3	6.0	55.0	38. Cincinnati, Ohio.	4.8
39. New Orleans, La.	9.2	5.1	80.4	39. Philadelphia, Pa.	4.8
All Cities	9.9	5.7	73.7	All Cities	5.7

*Baked Weight.

TABLE 24.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE ,1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

FLOUR - per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Avernge Price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Jacksonville, Fla	8.0	3.8	110.5	1. Jacksonville, Fla	3.8
2. Providence, R. I	8.0	3.4	135.3	2. New Orleans, La	3.8
3. Boston, Mass	7.9	3.7	113.5	3. Wahsington, D. C	3.8
4. Cleveland. Ohio	7.9	3.2	146.9	4. Birmingham, Ala	3.7
5. Fall River, Mass	7.9	3.3	139.4	5. Boston, Mass	3.7
6. Scranton, Pa	7.9	3.5	125.7	6. Charlestıon, S. C	3.7
7. Washington, D. C	7.9	3.8	107.9	7. Louisville, Ky	3.7
8. Baltimore, Md	7.8	3.2	143.8	8. Atlanta, Ga	3.6
9. Birmingham, Ala	7.8	3.7	110.8	9. Little Rock, Ark	3.6
10. Charleston, S. C	7.8	3.7	110.8	10. Newark, N. J	3.6
11. Manchester, N. H	7.8	3.4	129.4	11. Los Angeles, Calif	3.5
12. Memphis, Tenn	7.8	3.5	122.9	12. Memphis, Tenn	3.5
13. Newark, N. J	7.8	3.6	116.7	13 Scranton, Pa	3.5
14. New York, N. Y	7.8	3.2	143.8	14. Manchaster, N. H	3.4
15. Cincinnati, Ohio	7.7	3.3	133.3	15. Providence, R. I	3.4
16. Louisville, Ky	7.8	3.7	108.1	16. San Francisco, Calif	3.4
17. Milwaukee, Wis	7.7	3.1	148.4	17. Cincinnati, Ohio	3.3
18. New Orleans, La	7.7	3.8	102.6	18. Dallas, Texas	3.3
19. Pittsburg, Pa	7.7	3.2	140.6	19. Fall River, Mass	3.3
20. Dallas, Texas	7.6	3.3	130.3	20. Richmond, Va	3.3
21. Indianapolis, Ind	7.6	3.2	137.5	21. Baltimore, Md	3.2
22. Little, Rock, Ark	7.6	3.6	111.1	22. Cleveland, Ohio	3.2
23. New Haven, Conn	7.6	3.2	137.5	23 Indianapolis, Ind	3.2
24. Richmond, Va	7.6	3.3	130.3	24. New Haven, Conn	3.2
25. Atlanta, Ga	7.5	3.6	108.3	25. New Y rk, N. Y	3.2
26. Los Angeles, Calif	7.5	3.5	114.3	26. Philadelphis, Pa	3.2
27. Philadelphia, Pa	7.5	3.2	134.2	27. Pittsbur , Pa	3.2
2 . San Francisco, Calif.	7.5	3.4	120.6	28. Detroit, Mich	3.1
29. Detroit, Mich	7.4	3.1	138.7	29. Milwaukee, Wis	3.1
30. Omaha, Neb	7.3	2.8	160.7	30. Buffalo, N. Y	3.0
31. Chicago, Ill	7.2	2.8	157.1	31. Kansas City, Mo	3.0
32. Minneapolis, Minn	7.2	2.9	148.3	32. St. Louis, Mo	3.0
33. Buffalo, N. Y	7.1	3.0	136.7	33. Minncapolis, Minn	2 9
34. St. Louis, Mo	7.1	3.0	136.7	34. Portland, Oreg	2 9
35. Kansas City, Mo	7.0	3.0	133.3	35. Seattle, Wash	2.9
36. Seattle, Wash	6.8	2.9	134.5	36. Chicago, Ill	2.8
37. Portland, Oreg	6.5	2.9	124.1	37. Omaha, Nebr	2.8
38. Denver, Colo	6.4	2.6	146.2	38. Denver, Colo	2.6
39. Salt Lake City, Utah	6.0	2.5	140.0	39. Salt Lake City, Utah	2.5
All Cities	7.5	3.3	127.3	All Cities	3.3

TABLE 25.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

POTATOES — per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Atlanta, Ga	6.0	2.2	172.7	1. Newark, N.J.	2.5
2. New York, N.Y.	5.4	2.5	116.0	2. New York, N.Y.	2.5
3. Birmingham, Ala	5.3	2.1	152.4	3. Jacksonville, Fla	2.4
4. Jacksonvile, Fla	5.3	2.4	120.8	4. Atlanta, Ga	2.2
5. Charleston, S.C.	5.1	2.2	131.8	5. Charleston, S.C.	2.2
6. Philadelphis, Pa	5.0	2.2	127.8	6. Dallas, Texas	2.2
7. Richmond, Va	5.0	1.9	163.2	7. Philadelphia, Pa	2.2
8. Dallas, Tex	4.9	2.2	122.7	8. Birmingham, Ala	2.1
9. Cincinnati, Ohio	4.8	1.8	166.7	9. New Orleans, La	2.1
10. Newark, N.J.	4.6	2.5	84.0	10. Little Rock, Ark	2.0
11. Washington, D.C.	4.5	1.8	150.0	11. Fall River, Mass	1.9
12. Baltimore, Md.	4.3	1.8	138.9	12. Louisville, Ky	1.9
13. New Orleans, La	4.3	2.1	104.8	13. Richmond, Va	1.9
14. Little Rock, Ark	4.2	2.0	110.0	14. Baltimore, Md	1.8
15. Memphis, Tenn	4.2	1.8	133.3	15. Cincinnati, Ohio	1.8
16. Pittsburg, Pa	4.2	1.8	133.3	16. Memphis, Tenn	1.8
17. Louisville, Ky.	4.1	1.9	115.8	17. New Haven, Conn	1.8
18. San Francisco, Calif	4.0	1.7	135.3	18. Pittsburg, Pa	1.8
19. Fall River, Mass	3.9	1.9	105.3	19. Scranton, Pa	1.8
20. Los Angeles, Calif	3.9	1.5	160.0	20. Washington, D.C.	1.8
21. Cleveland, Ohio	3.8	1.7	123.5	21. Boston, Mass.	1.7
22. New Haven, Conn	3.8	1.8	111.1	22. Buffalo, N. Y.	1.7
23. Salt Lake City, Utah	3.8	1.2	216.7	23. Cleveland, Ohio	1.7
24. Detroit, Mich	3.5	1.5	133.3	24. Kansas City, Mo	1.7
25. St. Louis, Mo	3.4	1.7	100.0	25. Providence, R. I.	1.7
26. Scranton, Pa	3.4	1.8	88.9	26. St. Louis, Mo	1.7
27. Manchester, .H.	3.3	1.6	106.3	27. San Francisco, Calif	1.7
28. Buffalo, N.Y.	3.2	1.7	88.2	28. Chicago, Ill	1.6
29. Denver, Colo	3.2	1.4	128.6	29. Indianapolis, In	1.6
30. Indianapolis, Ind	3.2	1.6	100.0	30. Manchester, N.H.	1.6
31. Providence, R. I.	3.2	1.7	88.2	31. Omaha, N b	1.6
32. Boston, Mass	3.1	1.7	82.4	32. Detroit, Mich	1.5
33. Chicago, Ill	3.1	1.6	93.8	33. Los Angeles, Cal	1.5
34. Milwaukee, Wis	3.1	1.4	121.4	34. Denver, Colo	1.4
35. Omaha, Neb	3.1	1.6	93.8	35. Milwaukee, Wis	1.4
36. Kansas, City, Mo	3.0	1.7	76.5	36. Minneapolis, Mi n	1.2
37. Minneapolis, Minn	2.8	1.2	133.3	37. Salt Lake City, Utah	1.2
38. Seattle, Wash	2.7	1.2	125.0	38. Seattle, Wash	1.2
39. Portland, Oreg	2.4	.9	166.7	39. Portland, Oreg	.9
All Cities	3.8	1.7	123.5	All Cities	1.7

TABLE 26.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

SUGAR, GRANULATED—per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of Prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Atlanta, Ga.	11.2	5.7	96.5	1. Portl nd, Oreg.	6.2
2. Dallas, Texas	11.2	5.8	93.1	2. Salt Lake City, Utah	6.1
3. Little Rock, Ark.	11.2	5.6	100.0	3. Seattle, Wash.	6.1
4. Birmingham, Ala	11.0	5.4	103.7	4. Jacksonville, Fla	6.0
5. Denver, Colo.	11.0	5.5	100.0	5. Dallas, Texas	5.8
6. Indianapolis, Ind	11.0	5.8	89.7	6. Indiana olis, Ind	5.8
7. Kansas City, Mo	11.0	5.7	93.0	7. Omaha, Neb	5.8
8. Salt Lake City, Utah	11.0	6.1	80.3	8. Atlanta, Ga.	5.7
9. Omaha, Neb	10.9	5.8	87.9	9. Kansas City, Mo.	5.7
10. Cleveland, Ohio	10.8	5.4	100.0	10. Scranton, Pa.	5.7
11. Louisville, Ky.	10.8	5.3	103.8	11. Little Rock, Ark	5.6
12. Memphis, Tenn	10.8	5.5	96.4	12. Pittsburg, Pa	5.6
13. Richmond, Va.	10.8	5.3	103.8	13. Denver, Colo	5.5
14. Seattle, Wash	10.8	6.1	77.1	14. Memphis, Tenn	5.5
15. Minneapolis, Minn.	10.7	5.5	94.6	15. Minneapolis, Minn	5.5
16. Pittsburg, Pa	10.7	5.6	91.1	16. Birmingham, Ala.	5.4
17. Jacksonville, Fla.	10.6	6.0	76.7	17. Boston, Mass	5.4
18. Milwaukee, Wis	10.6	5.4	96.3	18. Buffalo, N.Y.	5.4
19. Portland, Oreg.	10.6	6.2	71.0	19. Cleveland, Ohio.	5.4
20. Charleston, S.C.	10.5	5.1	105.9	20. Fall River, Mass	5.4
21. Detroit, Mich	10.5	5.2	101.9	21. Los Angeles, Calif	5.4
22. Fall River, Mass	10.5	5.4	94.4	22. Manchester, N.H.	5.4
23. Manchester, N.H.	10.5	5.4	94.4	23. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.4
24. Provicence, R.I	10.5	5.1	105.9	24. San Francisco, Calif	5.4
25. Scranton, Pa.	10.5	5.7	84.2	25. Cincinnati, Ohio.	5.3
26. Boston, Mass	10.4	5.4	92.6	26. Lousville, Ky.	5.3
27. Cincinnati, Ohio.	10 4	5.3	96.2	27. Newark, N.J.	5.3
28. St Louis, Mo.	10.4	5.2	100.0	28. New Haven, Conn.	5.3
29. Buffalo, N.Y.	10.3	5.4	90.7	29. Richmond, Va	5.3
30. Los Angeles, Calif	10.3	5.4	90.7	30. Detroit, Mich.	5.2
31. New Haven, Conn.	10.3	5.3	94.3	31. New Orleans, La	5.2
32. New Orleans, La	10.3	5.2	98.1	32. St. Louis, Mo.	5.2
33. San Francisco, Cal.	10.3	5.4	90.7	33. Charleston, S.C.	5.1
34. Washington, D.C.	10.3	5.1	102.0	34. Chicago, Ill.	5.1
35. Baltimore, Md	10.1	4.9	106.1	35. Providence, R.I.	5.1
36. Newark, R.I.	10.1	5.3	90.6	36. Washington, D.C.	5.1
37. New York, N. Y.	10.0	4.9	104.1	37. Philadelphia, Pa.	5.0
38. Philadelphia, Pa.	10.0	5.0	100.0	38. Baltimore, Md	4.9
39. Chicago, Ill.	9.9	5.1	94.1	39. New York, N.Y.	4.9
All Cities	10.6	5.5	92.7	All Cities	5.5

TABLE 27.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 39 CITIES IN JUNE 1919, WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

COFFEE—per pound.

Cities in order of prices in June 1919	Prices June 1919	Average price year 1913	Per cent of increase 1913 to June 1919	Cities in order of prices in year 1913	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Dallas, Texas	49.6	36.7	35.2	1. Dallas, Texas	36.7
2. Salt Lake Cty, Utah	47.9	35.8	33.8	2. Los Angeles, Calif	36.3
3. Jacksonville, Fla	47.7	34.5	38.3	3. Salt Lake City, Utah	35.8
4. Providence, R.I	47.2	30.0	57.3	4. Portland, Oreg	35.0
5. Little Rock, Ark	47.0	30.8	52.6	5. Jacksonville, Fla	34.5
6. Boston, Mass	46.9	33.0	42.1	6. New Haven, Conn	33.8
7. Memphis, Tenn	45.8	27.5	66.6	7. Boston, Mass	33.0
8. Indianapolis, Ind	45.2	30.5	48.2	8. Fall River, Mass	33.0
9. Omaha, Neb	45.0	30.0	50.0	9. Atlanta, Ga	32.0
10. Kansas City, Mo	44.8	27.8	61.2	10. Manchester, N.H	32.0
11. Portland, Oreg	44.6	35.0	27.4	11. San Francisco, Calif	32 0
12. Scranton, Pa	44.3	31.3	41.5	12. Scranton, Pa	31.3
13. Louisville, Ky	43.9	27.5	59.6	13. Little Rock, Ark	30.8
14. Minneapolis, Minn	43.9	30.8	42.5	14. Minneapolis, Minn	30.8
15. Birmingham, Ala	43.8	28.9	52.1	15. Chicago, Ill	30.5
16. New Haven, Conn	43.7	33.8	29.3	16. Indianapolis, Ind	30.5
17. Manchester, N.H	43.6	32.0	36.3	17 Omaha, Neb	30.0
18. Seattle, Wash	43.6	28.0	55.7	18. Pittsburg, Pa	30.0
19. Pittsburg, Pa	43.4	30.0	44.7	19. Providence, R.I	30.0
20. Cleveland, Ohio	43.2	26.5	63.0	20. Denver, Colo	29.4
21. Fall River, Mass	43.2	33.0	30.9	21. Buffalo, N.Y	29.3
22. Los Angeles, Calif	43.0	36.3	18.5	22. Detroit, Mich	29.3
23. Denver, Colo	42.4	29.4	44.2	23. Newark, N.J	29.3
24. Charleston, S.C	41.4	26.3	57.4	24. Birmingham, Ala	28.8
25. Detroit, Mich	41.3	29.3	41.0	25. Washington, D.C	28.8
26. Atlanta, Ga	41.2	32.0	28.8	26. Seattle, Wash	28.0
27. Richmond, Va	41.2	27.1	52.0	27. Kansas City, Mo	27.8
28. St. Louis, Mo	40.8	24.3	67.9	28. Louisville, Ky	27.5
29. San Francisco, Calif	40.8	32.0	27.5	29. Memphis, Tenn	27.5
30. Newark, N.J	40.6	29.3	38.6	30. Milwaukee, Wis	27.5
31. Milwsukee, Wis	40.5	27.5	47.3	31. New York, N.Y	27.4
32. Buffalo, N.Y	40.3	29.3	37.5	32. Richmond, Va	27.1
33. Washington, D.C	40.3	28.8	39.9	33. Cleveland, Ohio	26.5
34. Cincinnati, Ohio	40.0	25.6	56.3	34. Charleston, S.C	26.3
35. New York, N.Y	39.5	27.4	44.2	35. New Orleasn, La	26.2
36. Baltimore, Md	39.1	24.9	57.0	36. Cincinnati, Ohio	25.6
37. Chicago, Ill	39.7	30.5	26.9	37. Baltimore, Md	24.9
38. Philadelphia, Pa	38.4	24.8	54.8	28. Philadelphia, Pa	24.8
39. New Orleans, La	37.8	26.2	44.3	39. St. Louis, Mo	24.3
All Cities	42.6	29.8	43.0	All Cities	29.8

Chapter 4.

RETAIL PRICES OF DRYGOODS.

Lack of standardization of trade names and qualities makes it unpracticable to obtain price charges for very many articles of dry goods. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes from time to time in its Monthly Labor Review prices on a limited number of articles for various cities.

The most effective presentation of this data however is contained in the report submitted by the Bureau to the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, at its hearings on high prices and profiteering in September 1919. This report upon the prices of drygoods in 39 cities in May 1915 and May 1919, was submitted in the same form as the report on food prices presented in the preceding chapter. The report on dry goods covers gingham, 27 inches, sheeting bleached, 9-4, and muslin bleached, and gives in parallel columns the prices in 1915 and 1919, for each of 39 cities. The original tabulations are presented almost in full in Tables 28, 29 and 30.

The average prices of the three articles for all 39 cities are shown by the tables to be as follows:

	Average price May 1915	Average price May 1919	Per cent increase 1919 over 1915
Gingham, 27 inch	11.95	31.9	166.95
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	31.4	74 0	135.7
Muslin, bleached	10.7	27.9	160.7

These articles are too few in number to permit the drawing therefrom of conclusive results regarding price changes in dry goods as a class, but the uniformity of movement among these three is highly suggestive of the general tendency.

TABLE 28.

RETAIL PRICES OF COTTON GOODS, MAY 1919 AND MAY 1915.

GINGHAM, DRESS, 27 in—per yard.

Cities in order of prices in May 1919	Price May 1919	Price May 1915	Per cent of increase May 1915 to May 1919	Cities in order of Prices in May 1915	
				Cities	Prices
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Washington, D.C.	38.1	12.5	204.8	1. Minneapolis, Minn.	13.1
2. Jacksonville, Fla.	37.0	11.3	227.4	2. Denver, Colo.	12.8
3. Kansas City, Mo.	36.9	12.0	207.5	3. Boston, Mass.	12.5
4. Los Angeles, Cal.	36.1	11.8	205.9	4. Cleveland, Ohio.	12.5
5. Baltimore, Md.	34.7	12.0	189.2	5. Detroit, Mich.	12.5
6. Atlanta, Ga.	34.3	11.7	193.2	6. Newark, N.J.	12.5
7. Portland, Oreg.	33.8	11.9	184.0	7. New Haven, Conn.	12.5
8. Omaha, Neb.	33.7	12.1	178.5	8. Pittsburg, Pa.	12.5
9. New York, N.Y.	33.5	11.5	191.3	9. Salt Lake City, Utah.	12.5
10. San Francisco, Cal.	33.3	11.6	187.1	10. Washington, D. C.	12.5
11. Denver, Colo.	33.2	12.8	159.4	11. Milwaukee, Wis.	12.3
12. Chicago, Ill.	33.0	12.1	172.7	12. Philadelphia, Pa.	12.2
13. Milwaukee, Wis.	33.0	12.3	168.3	13. Buffalo, N.Y.	12.1
14. Cleveland, Ohio.	32.9	12.5	163.2	14. Chicago, Ill.	12.1
15. Minneapolis, Minn.	32.9	13.1	151.1	15. Manchester, N.H.	12.1
16. Salt Lake City, Utah.	32.9	12.5	163.2	16. Omaha, Neb.	12.1
17. Seattle, Wash.	32.8	12.1	171.1	17. Providence, R.I.	12.1
18. Birmingham, Ala.	32.6	10.5	210.5	18. Seattle, Wash.	12.1
19. Louisville, Ky.	32.3	11.7	176.1	19. Baltimore, Md.	12.0
20. Dallas, Texas.	32.0	11.4	180.7	20. Indianapolis, Ind.	12.0
21. Indianapolis, Ind.	32.0	12.0	166.7	21. Kansas City, Mo.	12.0
22. Philadelphia, Pa.	32.0	12.2	162.3	22. Richmond, Va.	12.0
23. Buffalo, N.Y.	31.9	12.1	163.6	23. Fall River, Mass.	11.9
24. Detroit, Mich.	31.7	12.5	153.6	24. Little Rock, Ark.	11.9
25. Little Rock, Ark.	31.6	11.9	165.5	25. Portland, Oreg.	11.9
26. Providence, R.I.	31.6	12.1	161.2	26. Los Angeles, Calif.	11.8
27. Pittsburg, Pa.	30.9	12.5	147.2	27. St. Louis, Mo.	11.8
28. Charleston, S.C.	30.8	11.3	172.6	28. Atlanta, Ga.	11.7
29. Fall River, Mass	29.3	11.9	146.2	29. Louisville, Ky.	11.7
30. Scranton, Pa.	29.1	11.2	159.8	30. Memphis, Tenn.	11.7
31. Newark N.J.	29.0	12.5	132.0	31. San Francisco, Calif.	11.6
32. Richmond, Va.	29.0	12.0	141.7	32. New York, N.Y.	11.5
33. St. Louis, Mo.	28.9	11.8	144.9	33. Dallas, Texas	11.4
34. Memphis, Tenn.	28.8	11.7	146.2	34. Charleston, S.C.	11.3
35. New Orleans, La.	28.7	10.7	168.2	35. Cincinnati, Ohio.	11.3
36. Manchester, N.H.	28.1	12.1	132.2	36. Jacksonville, Fla.	11.3
37. Cincinnati, Ohio.	27.5	11.3	143.4	37. Scranton, Pa.	11.2
38. Boston, Mass.	26.7	12.5	113.6	38. New Orleans, La.	10.7
39. New Haven, Conn.	25.7	12.5	105.6	39. Birmingham, Ala.	10.5
Average	31.9	11.95	166.95		

TABLE 29.

RETAIL PRICES OF COTTON GOODS, MAY 1919 AND MAY 1915.

SHEETING, BLEACHED, 9-4, - per yard.

Cities in order of prices in May 1919	Price May 1919	Price May 1915	Per cent of increase May 1915 to to May 1919	Cities in order of prices in May 1915	
				Cities	Price
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Jacksonville, Fla.	85.0	32.5	161.5	1. Newark, N. J.	34.0
2. Denver, Colo.	83.9	32.2	160.6	2. Seattle, Wash.	33.7
3. Kansas City, Mo	82.8	32.7	153.2	3. Cleveland. Ohio.	33.6
4. Fall River, Mass.	79.5	33.5	137.3	4. Buffalo, N.Y.	33.5
5. Baltimore, Md.	79.3	30.3	161.7	5. Fall River, Mass.	33.5
6. Indianapolis, Ind.	78.0	30.5	155.7	6. Salt Lake City, Utah..	33.3
7. Newark, N.J.	77.1	34.0	126.8	7. Washington, D.C.	33.3
8. San Francisco, Calif.	77.1	32.1	140.2	8. Charleston, S.C.	33.0
9. Scattle, Wash	76.7	33.7	127.6	9. Manchester, N.H.	32.8
10. Buffalo, N.Y.	76.6	33.5	128.7	10. Portland, Oreg	32.8
11. Providence, R.I.	67.6	31.1	117.4	11. Kansas City, Mo.	32.7
12. Chicago, Ill.	76.5	31.4	143.6	12. Jacksonville. Fla	32.5
13. Salt Lake City, Utah.	76.2	33.3	128.8	13. Detroit, Mich.	32.3
14. Detroit, Mich	76.0	32.3	135.3	14. Denver, Colo	32.2
15. Cleveland, Ohio	75.8	33.6	125.6	15. Pittshurg, Pa	32.2
16. New York, N.Y.	75.7	32.0	136.6	16. Minneapolis, Minn	32.1
17. Los Angeles, Calif.	75.5	31.6	138.9	17. San Francisco, Calif.	32.1
18. Philadelphia, Pa.	75.4	32.0	135.6	18. New Yor,k N.Y.	32.0
19. Boston, Mass	75.2	31.6	138.0	19. Philadelphia, Pa.	32.0
20. Scranton, Pa.	75.2	30.1	149.8	20. Memphis, Tenn	31.9
21. Richmond, Va.	74.2	30.7	141.7	21. New Orleans, La	31.7
22. Washington, D.C.	74.0	33.3	122.2	22. Boston, Mass.	31.6
23. Milwaukee, Wis	73.9	29.9	147.2	23. Los Angeles, Calif.	31.6
24. Memphis, Tenn	73.8	31.9	131.3	24. Atlanta, Ga.	31.5
25. Louisville, Ky.	73.0	26.9	171.4	25. Chicago, Illl	31.4
26. Charleston, S.C.	72.9	33.0	120.9	26. Providence, R.I.,	31.1
27. Little Rock, Ark.	72.9	30.9	135.9	27. Little Rock, Ark	30.9
28. Pittshurg, Pa	72.7	32.2	125.8	28. Richmond, Va.	30.7
29. Omaha, Neh	72.6	29.5	146.1	29. Indianapolis, Ind.	30.5
30. Atlanta, Ga.	72.4	31.5	129.8	30. New Haven, Conn.	30.5
31. Cincinnati, Ohio.	70.1	27.9	151.3	31. Baltimore, Md	33.3
32. Portland, Oreg.	70.0	32.8	113.4	32. Scranton, Pa.	30.1
33. Manchester, N.H.	69.9	32.8	113.1	33. Milwaukee, Wis.	29.9
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	69.8	32.1	117.4	34. Omaha, Neh.	29.5
35. St. Louis, Mo	68.9	28.5	141.8	35. St. Louis, Mo.	28.5
36. New Haven. Conn.	67.0	30.5	119.7	36. Cincinnati, Ohio.	27.9
37. Dallas, Texas	65.8	27.7	137.5	37. Dallas, Texas	27.7
38. Birmingham, Ala	64.0	27.0	137.0	38. Birmingham, Ala.	27.0
39. New Orleans, La	62.0	31.7	95.6	39. Louisville, Ky.	26.9
Average	74.0	31.4	135.7		

TABLE 30.

RETAIL PRICES OF COTTON GOODS, MAY 1919 AND MAY 1915

MUSLIN, BLEACHED - per yard.

Cities in order of prices in May 1919	Price May 1919	Price May 1915	Per cent of increase May 1915 to to May 1919	Cities in order of prices in May 1915	
				Cities	Price
	Cents	Cents			Cents
1. Jacksonville, Fla.	33.0	10.0	230.0	1. Minneapolis, Minn.	12.9
2. Kansas City, Mo.	32.4	11.5	181.7	2. Detroit, Mich.	12.3
3. Newark, N.J.	31.7	10.0	217.0	3. Boston, Mass.	12.1
4. Milwaukee, Wis.	29.5	10.9	170.6	4. Denver, Colo.	11.7
5. Chicago, Ill.	29.4	9.8	200.0	5. Cleveland, Ohio.	11.6
6. Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.4	11.0	167.3	6. Kansas City, Mo.	11.5
7. Indianapolis, Ind.	29.2	10.8	170.4	7. Los Angeles, Calif.	11.4
8. Boston, Mass.	29.1	12.1	140.5	8. Little Rock, Ark.	11.3
9. Detroit, Mich.	29.1	12.3	136.6	9. San Francisco, Calif.	11.3
10. Cleveland, Ohio	29.0	11.6	150.0	10. Fall River, Mass.	11.2
11. Buffalo, N.Y.	28.9	10.5	175.2	11. Manchester, N.H.	11.2
12. Omaha, Neb.	28.9	10.5	175.2	12. Washington, D.C.	11.2
13. New York, N.Y.	28.8	10.3	179.6	13. Salt Lake City, Utah.	11.0
14. Philadelphia, Pa.	28.8	10.4	176.9	14. Milwaukee, Wis.	10.9
15. Denver, Colo.	28.7	11.7	145.3	15. Portland, Oreg.	10.8
16. Louisville, Ky.	28.6	9.1	214.3	16. Indianapolis, Ind.	10.8
17. San Francisco, Calif.	28.6	11.3	153.1	17. Richmond, Va.	10.7
18. Memphis, Tenn.	28.4	10.5	170.5	18. Buffalo, N.Y.	10.5
19. Manchester, N.H.	28.3	11.2	152.7	19. Cincinnati, Ohio.	10.5
20. Scranton, Pa.	28.2	9.7	190.7	20. Memphis, Tenn.	10.5
21. Minneapolis, Minn.	27.8	12.9	115.5	21. Omaha, Neb.	10.5
22. Washington, D.C.	27.8	11.2	148.2	22. Provicende, R.I.	10.5
23. Portland, Oreg.	27.7	10.8	156.5	23. Dallas, Texas	10.4
24. Los Angeles, Calif.	27.5	11.4	141.2	24. Philadelphia, Pa.	10.4
25. Baltimore, Md.	27.3	10.0	173.0	25. Atlanta, Ga.	10.3
26. Richmond, Va.	27.3	10.7	155.1	26. New York, N.Y.	10.3
27. Atlanta, Ga.	27.2	10.3	164.1	27. Pittsburg, Pa.	10.3
28. Birmingham, Ala.	27.0	9.7	178.4	28. New Haven, Conn.	10.1
29. Little Rock, Ark.	26.9	11.3	138.1	29. Baltimore, Md.	10.0
30. New Haven, Conn.	26.9	10.1	166.3	30. Charleston, S.C.	10.0
31. Pittsburg, Pa.	26.7	10.3	159.2	31. Jacksonville, Fla.	10.0
32. Fall River, Mass.	26.0	11.2	132.1	32. Newark, N.J.	10.0
33. Providence. R.I.	25.7	10.5	144.8	33. Seattle, Wash.	10.0
34. Cincinnati, Ohio.	25.6	10.5	143.8	34. Chicago, Ill.	9.8
35. Dallas, Texas.	25.4	10.4	144.2	35. Birmingham, Ala.	9.7
36. Seattle, Wash.	25.3	10.0	153.0	36. Scranton, Pa.	9.7
37. St. Louis, Mo.	24.9	9.4	164.9	37. New Orleans, La.	9.5
38. Charleston, S.C.	24.4	10.0	144.0	38. St. Louis, Mo.	9.4
39. New Orleans, La.	22.7	9.5	138.9	39. Louisville, Ky.	9.1
Average	27.9	10.7	160.7		

Chapter 5.

RETAIL PRICES OF FUEL AND LIGHT.

COAL

The Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for September 1919 contains detailed data regarding the retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15 of each year 1913 to 1919 inclusive. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages made on the several kinds, the coal dealers in each city being asked to quote prices on the kind usually sold for household use. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not cover charges for storing in cellar or coal bin where extra handling is necessary. Coal prices were obtained only for those cities in which the Bureau obtains food prices.

The following table (Table 31) summarizes the data referred to. It gives by cities the average retail price of one size of anthracite(stove) and of bituminous coal for January and July 1913, and for January and July 1919. These abbreviated data are sufficient to show the trend of prices.

TABLE 31.

RETAIL PRICES OF ANTHRACITE (stove size) AND BITUMINOUS COAL, IN JANUARY AND JULY 1913 AND JANUARY AND JULY 1919, IN VARIOUS CITIES.

City and State.	1913				1919			
	January		July		January		July	
	Pennsylvania anthracite stove	Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite stove	Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite stove	Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite stove	Bituminous
Atlanta, Ga	$.....	$5.875	.....	$4.833	.....	$8.029	.....	$ 8.250
Baltimore, Md	7.200b	.....	$ 7.240b	.....	11.983b	7.540b	11.750b	6.893b
Birmingham, Ala	.....	4.217	.....	4.011	.....	6.741	.....	7.286
Boston, Mass	8.250	.....	7.500	.....	12.000	10.250	12.000	9.000
Bridgeport, Conn	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.370	9.125	11.750	8.000
Buffalo, N. Y	6.750	.....	6.542	.....	10.400	6.000	10.700	8.000
Butte, Mont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.377	.....	9.836
Charleston, S. C	8.375b	6.750b	7.750b	6.750b	c	8.500	13.400	8.500
Chicago, Ill	8.000	4.969	7.800	4.650	11.808	6.700	12.200	7.017
Cincinnati, Ohio	8.250	3.500	7.500	3.375	c	6.478	12.000	.139
Cleveland, Ohio	7.500	4.143	7.250	4.143	11.050	6.821	11.538	7.710
Columbus, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.088	.....	6.056
Dallas, Tex	.....	8.250	.....	7.214	15.800h	10.980	14.500h	11.083
Denver, Colo	8.500i	5.250	8.500i	4.875	12.650i	8.148	13.150i	8.348
Detroit, Mich	8.000	5.200	7.450	5.200	11.600	7.732	11.890	7.988
Fall River, Mass	8.250	.....	7.425	.....	12.700	10.250	12.500	9.500
Houston, Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.000	.....	10.000
Indianapolis, Ind	8.950	3.813	8.000	3.700	12.250	6.875	12.250	7.375
Jacksonville, Fla	10.000	7.500	9,000	7.000	c	10.000	15.000	10.000
Kansas City, Mo	.....	4.391	.....	3.935	.....	7.354	16.210	7.469
Kansas City, Mo. (Arkansas anthracite	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.550j	.....	14.450j	.....
Little Rock, Ark	.....	6.000	.....	5.333	13.333j	9.414	13.250j	9.250
Los Angeles, Cal	.....	.....	.....	12.500	21.150k	14.688	.....	14.583
Louisville, Ky	9.000	4.200	8.250	4.000	b	6.743	12.750	6.816
Manchester, N. H	10.000	.....	8.500	.....	12.500	10.000	12.750	10.000
Memphis, Tenn	.....	4.344d	.....	4.219d	15.000	7.221	16.000	7.528
Milwaukee, Wis	8.000	6.250	7.850	5.714	12.286	7.814	12.400	8.144
Minneapolis, Minn	9.250	5.889	9.050	5.792	13.708	9.000	13.800	9.189
Mobile, Ala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.429	17.000	9.722
Newark, N. J	6.500	.....	6.250	.....	9.750	.....	10.050	.....
New Haven, Conn	7.500	.....	6.250	.....	12.050	.....	11.333	.....
New Orleans, La	10.000	6.056d	10.000	6.063d	c	8.900	16.000	8.292
New York, N. Y	7.071	.....	6.657	.....	10.757	.....	10.800	.....
Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.700	8.250	12.500	9.375
Omaha, Nebr	12.000	6.625	10.750	6.125	.....	8.471	16.450	8.930
Peoria, Ill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.850	11.667	5.550
Philadelphia, Pa	7.156b	.....	6.894b	.....	11.244b	.....	10.850b	.....
Pittsburg, Pa	7.938b	3.158b	7.735b	3.176b	12.750b	6.000	12.750b	5.833
Portland, Me	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.000	10.853	12.200	8.573
Portland, Oreg	.....	9.786	.....	9.656	.....	10.566	.....	11.493
Providence, R. I	8.250	.....	7.500	.....	12.400	10.500	12.000	9.000
Richmond, Va	8.000	5.500	7.250	4.944	11.500	8.222	12.000	8.461
Rochester, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.300	.....	10.600	.....
St. Louis, Mo	8.438	3.360	7.740	3.037	.....	5.463	12.900	5.425
St. Paul, Minn	.....	.....	9.050	6.041	13.453	9.582	13.800	9.875
Salt Lake City, Utah	11.000i	5.639	11.500i	5.458	15.333i	7.875	16.000i	7.250
San Francisco, Calif	17.000m	12.000	17.000m	12.000	21.559m	14.200	.....	13.591
Scranton, Pa	4.250	.....	4.313	.....	7.475	.....	7.683	.....
Seattle, Wash	.....	7.125f	.....	7.200f	.....	9.163g	.....	9.103g
Springfield, Ill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.382	.....	3.976
Washington, D. C	7.500b	.....	7.381b	.....	11.890b	7.974b	11.911b	8.050b

b. Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
c. Zoned out by Fuel Administration.
d. Per 10-barrel lots (1,800 pounds.)
f. At yard, delivery $0.05 to $2., according to distance.
g. Prices in Zone A.
h. Arkansas Anthracite Egg.
i. Colorado Anthracite Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.
j. Arkansas Anthraci e Stove, or No. 4.
m. New Mexico Anthracite Cer.llos Egg.

The following table, reproduced from the Review, presents the summarized retail prices of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, for all cities combined for January and July of each year 1913 to 1919.

TABLE 32.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL IN TON LOTS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JAN. 15 AND JULY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1919, INCLUSIVE.

Year and month.	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash.				Bituminous.	
	Stove.		Chestnut.			
	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.
1913:						
Average for year	7.73	100	7.91	100	5.43	100
January	7.99	103	8.15	103	5.48	101
July	7.46	97	7.68	97	5.39	99
1914:						
January	7.80	101	8.00	101	5.97	110
July	7.60	98	7.78	98	5.46	101
1915:						
January	7.83	101	7.99	101	5.71	105
July	7.54	98	7.73	98	5.44	100
1916:						
January	7.93	103	8.13	103	5.69	105
July	8.12	105	8.28	105	5.52	102
1917:						
January	9.29	120	9.40	119	6.96	128
July	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1918:						
January	9.88	128	10.03	127	7.68	141
July	9.96	129	10.07	127	7.92	146
1919:						
January	11.51	149	11.61	147	7.90	145
July	12.16	157	12.19	154	8.10	149

1 Prices not secured by bureau in July, 1917.

GAS.

The retail price of gas for household use in various cities for April 15 of each year 1913 to 1919 is given in the June number of the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data there presented are reproduced in Table 33 below, for the years 1914, 1917 and 1919.

TABLE 33.

NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON APR. 15, 1914 1917 AND 1919, BY CITIES AND COMPANIES.

Manufactured gas.

City and company.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15,, 1919.
Atlanta, Ga.	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00
Baltimore, Md.	.80	.75	.75
Birmingham, Ala.	.95	.95	.95
Boston, Mass,:			
Company A	.80	.80	1.00
Company B	.....	.80	1.10
Company C	.85	.80	.95
Bridgeport, Conn.	.....	1.00	1.10
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00	1.00	1.45
Butte, Mont.	.....	1.485	1.485
Charleston, S. C.	1.10	1.00	1.10
Chicago, Ill.	.80	.80	.88
Cleveland, Ohio	.80	.80	.80

TABLE 33.

NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON APR. 15, 1914, 1917 AND 1919, BY CITIES AND COMPANIES.—Concluded.

Manufactured gas.

City and company.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1919
Denver, Colo	.80	.80	.95
Detroit, Mich., Company B	.75	.75	.79
Fall River, Mass	.80	.80	.95
Houston, Tex	.....	.....	1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Company B	.55	.55	.60
Jacksonville, Fla	1.20	1.15	1.25
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Company A	.70	.....	.....
Company B	.70	.....	.....
Company C	.70	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H	1.10	1.00	1.10
Memphis, Tenn	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis	.75	.75	.75
Minneapolis, Minn, Company A	.80	.77	.95
Mobile, Ala	.....	.....	1.35
Newark, N. J	.90	.90	.97
New Haven, Conn	.90	.90	1.10
New Orleans, La	1.00	1.00	1.30
New York, N. Y.:			
Company A	.80	.80	.80
Company B	.80	.80	.80
Company C	1.00	.80	.....
Company D	.95	.80	.80
Company E	.80	.80	.80
Company F	.80	.80	.80
Company G	.80	.80	.80
Company H	.80	.80	.80
Company I	.80	.80	.80
Company J	.80	.80	.80
Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	1.20
Omaha, Nebr	1.15	1.00	1.15
Peoria, Ill	.....	.....	.85
Philadelphia, Pa., Company B	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa:			
Company A	1.00	1.00	1.00
Company B	1.00	1.00	.....
Portland, Me	.....	.....	1.40
Portland, Oreg	.95	.886	.779
Providence, R. I	.85	.85	1.30
Richmond, Va	.90	.80	1.00
Rochester, N. Y	.....	.95	.95
St. Louis, Mo	.80	.75	.75
St. Paul, Minn	.90	.85	.85
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Illuminating	a 1.30	.....	.....
Cooking and heating	a .90	a .90	a 1.10
San Francisco, Calif	.85	.85	.0
Scranton, Pa.:			
Company A	.95	.95	1.30
Company B	1.20	1.20	1.30
Seattle, Wash	1.00	1.00	1.25
Springfield, Ill	.....	1.00	1.10
Washington, D. C.:			
Company A	.85	.75	.95
Company B	1.00	.85	.95

Natural gas.

Buffalo, N. Y	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35
Cincinnati, Ohio	.30	.30	.35
Cleveland, Ohio	.30	.30	.35
Columbus, Ohio:			
Company A	.....	.30	.30
Company B	.....	.....	.30
Dallas, Tex	.45	.45	.45
Kansas City, Mo	.27	.30	.80
Little Rock, Ark	.40	.40	.45
Louisville, Ky	.62	.648	.648
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Company C	.275	.275	.....
Company D	.30	.30	.35
Company E	.275	.275	.....
Company G	.275	.275	.....
Company H	.275	.275	.35

Manufactured and natural gas mixed.

Los Angeles, Cal.:			
Company A	.....	$0.68	$0.75
Company C	.....	.68	.75

aRate entered is for first 2,000 cubic feet.

Chapter 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale price index numbers have been compiled and published for a number of years by various organizations. The best known of these index numbers are those of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Annalist, Bradstreet, Dun, and Gibson. These are all built upon the same general principle---namely the averaging of the wholesale prices of various commodities (in some cases weighted prices) and expressing all changes in terms of some one year taken as a base.

They differ widely, however, as regards the selection of commodities and their system of weighting. The series compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes at the present time articles or grades of articles divided into farm products, foods, cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, lumber and building materials, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishings and miscellaneous commodities. The Annalist series comprises 25 food articles. Bradstreet's index includes 96 commodities classed as bread-stuffs, livestock, provisions and groceries, fresh and dried fruits, hides and leather, raw and manufactured textiles, metals, coal and coke, mineral and vegetable oils, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous. Dun's index contains 200 commodities divided into breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other foods, clothing, metals and miscellaneous. The index issued by Thomas Gibson includes only 22 foodstuffs.

In the following table the five series of wholesale price index numbers noted are brought into comparison for selected dates from 1913 to 1919. The base in each case has been shifted to the same year, 1913, by dividing the index for 1913 in the original base into the original index for each subsequent year or month. The table up to March, 1919 is summarized from the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for June, 1919, and corrected for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' scale to conform with the revision recently announced by the Bureau. For months later than March, 1919, the necessary data for the other index numbers has been obtained from the original sources.

TABLE 34.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	104	97	101	105
1915	101	106	107	105	110
1916	124	126	128	123	129
1917	176	187	170	169	191
1918	196	205	203	190	211
1914 –					
January	100	102	97	103	100
July	100	104	94	99	101
1915 -					
January	99	108	99	103	111
July	101	105	107	103	111
1916 –					
January	111	110	119	114	113
July	120	121	125	120	124
1917 –					
January	151	151	149	140	150
July	187	189	175	175	200
1918 –					
January	185	200	195	184	205
July	198	203	208	192	212
1919 –					
January	203	211	201	190	206
February	197	201	192	182	201
March	201	209	187	180	212
April	203	222	188	182	223
May	207	228	187	184	220
June	207	216	196	189	212
July	219	218	205	193	...
August	...	219	217	201	...

Wholesale Price Index Numbers for Selected Groups of Commodities.

The wholesale price index numbers of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have been recently revised to include a number of important commodities not previously included. As now constituted the index number series includes quotations for 326 commodities, the largest number covered by any of the index number series. The index numbers as published by the Bureau are divided into nine main groups---farm products, food, clothes and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, lumber and building materials, drugs and chemicals, house furnishings and miscellaneous. These index numbers by commidity groups offer an excellent indication of the trend of wholesale prices of the more important commodities during recent years. The following table gives these data in detail for selected dates from 1913 to July 1919.

TABLE 35.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, 1913 TO JULY 1919.

Year and Months	Farm products	Food etc.	Clothes and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Lumber and building materials	Drugs and chemicals	House furnishings	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
1915	105	105	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
1916	122	127	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
1917	189	178	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
1918	220	191	238	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
1913										
Jan	97	99	100	103	107	100	101	100	100	100
July	101	102	100	99	98	101	99	100	101	100
1914										
Jan	101	102	98	99	92	98	100	99	99	100
July	104	104	99	95	85	97	99	99	97	100
1915										
Jan	102	106	96	93	83	94	103	99	100	99
July	108	105	99	90	102	93	108	99	98	101
1916										
Jan	108	114	110	105	126	99	150	105	107	111
July	118	122	126	108	145	99	156	121	120	120
1917										
Jan	148	151	161	176	183	106	159	132	138	151
July	199	182	187	192	257	132	198	152	153	187
1918										
Jan	207	188	211	157	174	136	232	161	178	185
July	224	186	249	166	184	154	216	199	190	198
1919										
Jan	222	209	234	170	172	161	191	218	212	203
Feb	218	197	223	169	168	163	185	218	208	197
Mar	228	205	216	168	162	165	183	218	217	201
Apr	235	212	217	167	152	162	178	217	216	203
May	240	216	227	167	152	164	179	217	213	207
June	231	206	258	170	154	175	174	233	212	207
July	246	218	281	171	158	186	171	245	221	219

Money Prices of Certain Articles at Wholesale July 1914 to June 1919.

The average money prices of certain important articles at wholesale for July of each year 1914 to 1918 and for June 1919 are shown in the table below. This is a summary of the more detailed data published in the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1919.

TABLE 36.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JULY 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 AND 1918 AND IN JUNE 1919.

Article	Unit.	July					June
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Foodstuffs.							
(a) Animal.							
Cattle, good to choice steers	100 lbs.	$9.219	$9.213	$9.985	$12.560	$17.625	$15.460
Beef, fresh, good native steers	Lb.	.135	.132	.141	.164	.240	.203
Beef, salt, extra mess	Bbl.	17.250	17.500	18.250	30.500	34.875	35.500
Hogs, heavy	100 lbs.	8.769	7.281	9.825	17.460	17.720	20.665
Bacon, short, clear sides	Lb.	.141	.111	.157	.248	.276	.333
Ham, smoked, loose	Lb.	.177	.161	.90	.240	.303	.381
Lard, prime contract	Lb.	.102	.081	.131	.201	.264	.347
Pork, salt, mess	Bbl.	23.625	18.500	27.167	42.250	48 500	58.250
Sheep, ewes	100 lbs.	4.538	5.469	6.545	8.600	10.975	7.850
Mutton, dressed	Lb.	.095	.109	.131	.145	.205	.165
Butter, creamery, extra	Lb.	.270	.261	.276	.376	.432	.513
Eggs, fresh, firsts	Doz.	.187	.169	.223	.318	.374	.404
Milk	Qt.	.030	.030	.031	.050	.054	.068
(b) Vegetable.							
Wheat, No. 1 northern	Bu.	.897	1.390	1.170	2.582	2.170	2.458
Wheat flour, standard patent	Bbl.	4.594	7.031	6.100	12.750	a10.702	12.013
Corn, No. 2, Mixed	Bu.	.710	.783	.808	2.044	1.665	1.766
Corn Meal	100 lbs.	1.780	1.750	1.982	4.880	4.825	3.938
Oats, standard, in store	Bu.	.369	.529	.405	.764	.765	.693
Rye, No. 2	Bu.	.618	1.036	.966	2.226	1.705	1.487
Rye flour	Bbl.	3.075	5.533	5.035	11.417	10.500	8.425
Barley, fair to good malting	Bu.	.533	.743	.746	1.391	1.125	1.191
Rice, Honduras, head	Lb.	.054	.049	.045	.070	.094	.071
Potatoes, white	Bu.	1.206	.444	.863	2.375	1.035	.926
Sugar, granulated	Lb.	.042	.058	.075	.075	.074	.088
Textiles and Leather Goods							
Cotton, upland middling	Lb	.1 1	.092	.130	.261	.312	.328
Cotton yarn, carded, 10-1	Lb.	.215	.160	.253	.450	.641	.562
Sheeting, brown, Pepperell	Yd.	.070	.060	.078	.140	(b)	.190
Bleached muslin, Lonsdale	Yd.	.085	.075	.088	.160	.250	.206
Wool 1-4 and 3-8 grades scoured	Lb.	.444	.557	.686	1.200	1.437	1.182
Worsted, yarn, 232's	Lb.	.650	.850	1.100	1.600	2.150	1.600
Clay worsted suitings, 16-oz	Yd.	1.328	1.508	2.000	3.250	4.450	(b)
Storm serge, all-wool-50-in	Yd.	.505	.539	.760	1.176	1.470	1.137
Hides, packers'heavy native steer	Lb.	.194	.258	.270	.330	.324	.408
Leather, chrome calf	Sq.ft.	.275	.280	.460	.540	.640	.825
Leather, sole ,oak	Lb.	.475	.495	.635	.815	.830	.900
Shoes, men's, Goodyear welt, vici calf, blucher.	Pair	3.150	3.250	3.7 0	4.750	5.645	6.750
Shoes, women's, Goodyear welt, gun metal, button.	Pair	2.260	2.350	2.750	3.500	4.500	5.850
Mineral and Mental Products							
Coal, anthacite, chestnut	2,240lbs	5.241	5.200	5.507	5.933	6.693	8.222
Coal, bituminous, run of mine	2,000lbs	2.200	2.200	2.200	5.000	4.100	4.000
Coke, furnace, prompt	2,000lbs	2.000	2.750	2.750	15.000	6.000	4.000
Copper, electrolytic	Lb.	.134	.199	.265	.318	.255	.176
Copper wire, bare, No. 8	Lb.	.148	.210	.325	.338	.285	.196
Pig iron, Bessemer	2,240lbs	14.900	14.950	21.950	57.450	36.600	29.350
Steel billets	2,240lbs	19.000	21.380	41.000	100.000	47.500	38.500
Tin plate, domestic, coke	100 lbs	3.350	3.175	5.875	12.000	7.750	7.000
Pig tin	Lb.	.311	.391	.389	.620	.932	.719
Pig lead	Lb.	.039	.058	.069	.114	.080	.053
Spelter	Lb.	.051	.220	.113	.093	.087	.068
Petroleum, crude	Bbl.	1.750	1.350	2.600	3.100	4.000	4.000
Petroleum, refined, water-white	Gal.	.120	.120	.120	.120	.171	.200
Gasoline, motor	Gal.	.140	.120	.240	.240	.241	.245

a Standard war flour.

b No quotation.